

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1875.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



"GIACOMETTA." FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY THE BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at Spike Island, Cork Harbour, the wife of Captain R. W. Stewart, Royal Engineers, of a son.
On the 3rd inst., at 21, Granville-place, Portman-square, W., Mrs. G. Egerton, of a daughter.
On the 3rd inst., at 26, James-street, Buckingham-gate, Lady Augusta Vivian, of a daughter.
On the 4th inst., at 1, Robertson-terrace, Hastings, Lady Brooke, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th inst., at St. Mathew's, Bayswater, by the Ven. Archdeacon Hunter, S. Koppel, Esq., Consul of the German Empire at Bogotá, U.S. of Columbia, to Mary, widow of the late George B. Child, Esq., and daughter of David Castello, Esq., of Bogotá.
On the 2nd inst., at Ballyclog Church, in the county of Tyrone, the Rev. Charles Leslie Garnett, Incumbent of Ballyclog, to Lady Ella Sophia Stuart, third daughter of the fourth Earl of Castle Stuart.

DEATHS.

On Jan. 29, at his residence in San Francisco, California, after a long illness, Donald Davidson, Esq., formerly of Colombo, Ceylon, aged 63 years.
On the 6th inst., at 94, London-road, Louth, Lincolnshire, William Riggall, formerly of Gayton-le-Wold, in that county, in the 91st year of his age.
On the 27th ult., at Florence, Eliza Jane Archer-Shee, the youngest daughter of the late Sir Martin Archer-Shee, President of the Royal Academy.
On the 28th ult., at Reeds, near Bude, Cornwall, after eleven years of paralysis, Sir Goldworthy Gurney, to the great grief of his daughter, aged 82 years.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 20.

SUNDAY, MARCH 14.
Fifth Sunday in Lent.
Moon's first quarter, 1.5 p.m.
Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, born, 1820.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Canon R. J. Irons; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon R. Gregory; 7 p.m., the Rev. J. Fleming, Vicar of St. Michael's, Chester-square.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Canon Prothero; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Stanley.
St. James's, noon, the Lord Bishop of Ripon (Dr. Bickersteth).
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Very Rev. E. Bickersteth, Dean of Lichfield (for St. John's Foundation School); 3 p.m., the Rev. E. Thring, Head Master of Uppingham School.
Favoy, 11.30 a.m., the Lord Bishop of Ely (Dr. Prothero); 7 p.m., the Rev. G. Prothero, Canon of Westminster.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John (La Savoy), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouvier, Incumbent.
Christian Evidence Society, Polytechnic, Regent-street, 7 p.m. (the Rev. R. B. Girdlestone on the Perfection of the Character of Christ.)
MONDAY, MARCH 15.
Norwich Races.
Royal Masonic Institutions for Girls and Boys, special courts, noon.
Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. J. Fergusson on Indian Eras).
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Travers Course).
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Royal Institution of British Architects, 8 p.m. (award of medals; Mr. C. H. Driver on Iron as a Constructive Metal).
Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (the Rev. Dr. J. McCann on Evidence for Scientific Purposes).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (the Rev. A. Riggs on Tools).
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Rating of Country Mansions).
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Major A. Moncrieff on Harbour Defence).
British Fisheries' Society, annual meeting, Willis's Rooms, 4.30 p.m.
TUESDAY, MARCH 16.
Lincoln Races, spring meeting.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Garrod on Animal Locomotion).
Royal Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.
Pathological Society, 8 p.m.
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Mr. G. H. Darwin on Marriages between Cousins; Mr. H. Jeula on the Mercantile Navies of the World in 1870 and 1874).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Railway Working and Statistics).
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Dr. P. L. Slater on Additions to the Menagerie in February; papers by Professor Flower, Rev. O. P. Cambridge, and Dr. Gunther).
Quebec Institute, 8.30 p.m. (the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Fremantle on St. Jerome and the first Monks and Hermits).
St. Paul's Cathedral, lecture, 8 p.m. (the Dean of Norwich on the Lord's Prayer).
Royal Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. Michie on New Guinea).
North London or University College Hospital, annual festival, Willis's Rooms.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17.
St. Patrick.
Liverpool Races, spring meeting.

LA VIGNE, DORE'S NEW PICTURE, just added to the DORE GALLERY, 33, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s. Ten to Six. Brilliantly lighted at dusk and on dull days.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 33, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

SNOWDON IN WINTER—SUNRISE.—Exhibition of Works by ELIJAH WALTON, including the above fine Picture and many New Large Alpine, Eastern, and other subjects. BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Admission and Catalogue, 1s. Ten to Six.

PALEOTECHNIC GALLERY, 106, New Bond-street.—The Exhibition of Pictures by the old Masters and deceased British Artists, including masterpieces by Murillo, L. da Vinci, P. P. Rubens, E. Mieris, G. J. van der Meer, P. de Hooch, Rembrandt, D. Teniers, A. Canaletto, F. Hals, Wynants, and A. V. Velde. J. Ruyssdael, P. Wouwermans, F. Francs, Botticelli, Himmerlin, K. S. Ruyssdael, Van Goyen, Pater, W. Vanderweide, J. Stark, sen., Sir A. Carr, R.A., Sir J. Reynolds, R.A., Sir T. Lawrence, R.A., J. F. Herring, sen., A. Vickers, sen., T. Stothard, R.A., Sir E. Landseer, R.A., W. Hogarth, J. S. Copley, and Statuettes by the best French Artists. Open from Ten till Six. Admission (including catalogue) One Shilling.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 P.M.	Maximum read at 10 A.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
March 13	30.049	47.5	37.3	79	10	40.9	56.7	SW. W. WNW. NW.	227
March 14	30.049	47.5	37.3	79	10	40.9	56.7	SW. W. WNW. NW.	227
March 15	30.049	47.5	37.3	79	10	40.9	56.7	SW. W. WNW. NW.	227
March 16	30.049	47.5	37.3	79	10	40.9	56.7	SW. W. WNW. NW.	227
March 17	30.049	47.5	37.3	79	10	40.9	56.7	SW. W. WNW. NW.	227
March 18	30.049	47.5	37.3	79	10	40.9	56.7	SW. W. WNW. NW.	227
March 19	30.049	47.5	37.3	79	10	40.9	56.7	SW. W. WNW. NW.	227
March 20	30.049	47.5	37.3	79	10	40.9	56.7	SW. W. WNW. NW.	227

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.835	29.984	29.961	29.732	29.848	29.028	29.881
Temperature of Air	47.5	35.9	37.1	40.7	51.9	52.9	53.1
Temperature of Evaporation	32.7	33.9	35.1	40.1	49.7	51.7	47.6
Direction of Wind	NE.	E.	E.	SE.	SW.	SW.	W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 20.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 14	6 38	7 6	7 38	8 15	9 6	10 0
10 10	10 55	11 41	12 28	1 15	2 0	2 45
5 10	5 45	6 31	7 18	8 5	9 40	10 25

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Six Nights before Passion Week.—A FAIR ENCOUNTER, HOME, and the SERIOUS FAMILY. No Morning Performance on Saturday Morning, March 23, in consequence of the Boat-Race. At Night, HOME and the SERIOUS FAMILY. Stage Manager, Mr. Coe.

A MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY of OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Lord Dundreary, Mr. Sothorn. To commence at Two, and terminate at a Quarter to Five.—HAYMARKET THEATRE.

LYCEUM.—HAMLET.—Mr. HENRY IRVING.—Every Evening at 7.45, Hamlet. Characters by Messrs. Henry Irving, T. Swinbourne, Chippendale, Compton, E. Leathes, G. Neville, T. Mead, H. B. Conway, F. Clements, Beveridge, &c.; Miss G. Pauncefort and Miss Isabel Bateman. Prescribed, at 6.50, by FISH OUT OF WATER.—Mr. Compton. Box-office open from Ten till Five; Doors open at 6.30. Sole Lessee and Responsible Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.

THE TWO ORPHANS, most enthusiastically received by crowded houses, commences at 7.30, terminates at 11. Every Evening, at the ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

CRITERION THEATRE, Regent-circus.—Messrs. SPIERS and POND, Sole Proprietors and responsible Managers.—New Comic Opera by CHARLES LECOCQ.—LES PRES SAINT GERVAIS Every Evening at Eight. Produced under the direction of Mrs. W. H. Liston. Principal Artists—Madame Pauline Rita, Camille Dubois, Florence Hunter, Emily Thorne, Lillian Adair; Messrs. A. Brenner, Perriol, Connell, Loredan, Hogan, Graubart, Manning. Conductor, Mr. F. Stanislans. Prices of Admission: Private Boxes, from 21s. to 23s.; Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Pit, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Doors open at 7.30; commence at 8. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five. Free list entirely suspended. Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

GLOBE THEATRE.—LYDIA THOMPSON and Company in Farnie's Burlesque, BLUE BEARD. "The success of the season." Preceded Every Evening, at Seven, by LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET—Lady Audley, Miss Louisa Moore (her first appearance this three years). Morning Performances every Saturday.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—Important Engagement of the entire Company of the Royal Court Theatre, with the successful Comedy, BRIGHTON—Messrs. Charles Wyndham, W. J. Hill; Miss Challis, and Miss Litton. All the original artists in their original parts. PEACOCK'S HOLIDAY.

SURREY THEATRE.—Lessee, W. Holland.—EVERY EVENING, at 7.45, ABRAHAM-NA-POGUE. Preceded at 7 with THE TWO POETS, conclude with CRUSOE THE SECOND, "the Bouffonist Bouffon that ever you did see," by Frank W. Green. Marie Henderson as Abraham-Pogue, H. Forrester as Shau-the-Post, nightly. Prices from 6d. to 3 guineas. Doors open at 6.30. Carriages at 11. SATURDAY, MARCH 27, and Every Evening until further notice, HAMLET.—Mr. Creswick, &c.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SATURDAY CONCERT, THIS DAY. The Programme will include—Overture, "Genoëva" (Schumann); Symphony, "Reformation" (Mendelssohn); Concerto for Violin and Orchestra in G (Joachim), first time at these Concerts; Overture, "Les Travailleurs de la Mer" (W. G. Casini, first time at these Concerts. Vocalists, Miss Edith Wynne and Miss Helena Armin (her first appearance). Violin, Herr Joachim. Conductor, Mr. Manns. Numbered Stalls, Half a Crown.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CALENDAR for WEEK ending MARCH 20.
SATURDAY, MARCH 13.—Concert—Herr Joachim; Misses Edith Wynne and Helena Armin.
TUESDAY, 16.—Holcroft's ROAD TO RUIN. For cast see daily papers.
THURSDAY, 18.—Shakespeare's ROMEO AND JULIET. For cast see daily papers.
SATURDAY, 20.—Concert.
Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown; or by Guinea Season Ticket.

THREE DAY PERFORMANCES WILL BE GIVEN by the **MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS** THIS WEEK, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS AT THREE.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.
The New and Successful Programme of the **MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS** EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT: Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight.
MR. HUGH DOUGHERTY, the American Humourist and Comedian, will appear, in addition to the great and powerful Company of Forty Performers. The whole of the new and charming Ballads have been pronounced by the leading journals of the metropolis to be the best and most successful that have been produced for a very considerable period.
Patent Stalls, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Juveniles under Twelve half price to Area and Stalls.
No fees; no charge for Programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Tickets and places at Austin's office, from Nine a.m. till Six p.m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
DAY PERFORMANCES OF THE **MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.**
The New and Successful Programme will be given ON MONDAY AFTERNOON AT THREE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT THREE, in addition to the regular performances NIGHTLY AT EIGHT.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
On ST. PATRICK'S DAY, WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 17, the **MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS** will give Two Special Performances in their own Hall of **IRISH NATIONAL MELODIES**, in White Faces.
IN ADDITION TO THEIR USUAL ENTERTAINMENT, When the following Popular Melodies will be sung by the Principal Vocalists, assisted by the Choir of the Company:
The Harp that once thro' Tara's Halls,
Come Back to Erin,
Dear Old Glenack,
Paddy's Boy,
The Meeting of the Waters,
O Erin, my country,
Kate O'Brien,
Eileen Macmoureen,
Mulligan Guards, &c.
The AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE will commence at Three. The EVENING PERFORMANCE, at Eight.
Tickets and Places may be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, Daily, from Nine a.m. till Ten p.m.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. CUSINS.—FIRST CONCERT, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Sterndale Bennett's Funeral March (his last composition) and the orchestral prelude to his "Athena Music." The Sacred Cantata, "The Woman of Samaria"—Miss Edith Wynne. Madame Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings and Mr. Stanley. Herr Joachim will play Mendelssohn's Concerto Overture "Ruler of the Spirits," &c. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Area or Balcony Tickets, 7s., 5s., and 2s. 6d.—Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.

GRAND SOIREE MUSICALE for the BENEFIT of the EAST LONDON NURSING SOCIETY, on TUESDAY, MARCH 16, at the BEETHOVEN ROOMS, 27, Harley-street, at 8.30. The following Artists have generously promised their assistance:—Mlle. Nita Gaetano, Miss Purdy, Miss Antonette Sterling, Mr. Trelawney Coghlan, and Mr. Maybrick; Piano, Mr. Franken; Violin, Mr. Henry Holmes; Violoncello, Mr. Paque. Conductor, Herr Wilhelm Guntz. Tickets, 10s. 6d.; Area or Balcony Tickets, 7s., 5s., and 2s. 6d.—Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.
Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 19, at 7.30, Mendelssohn's ST. PAUL.—Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Stanley. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 5s., 3s., and 10s. 6d., at 8, Exeter Hall.
Note.—The Forty-third Passion Week Performance of the MESSIAH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24. Tickets now ready.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—IRISH FESTIVAL CONCERT next TUESDAY, MARCH 16 (St. Patrick's Eve).—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Julia Wigan, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Signor Foll, &c. Solo Cornet, Mr. Levy. At the Pianoforte, Mr. Randegger. Part-Song Choir of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society. Conductor, Mr. Barnby. Tickets, 5s., 3s., 2s. 6d.; 5000 admissions at 1s.; at Novello's, 1, Berners-street, and 35, Foultry; and at the Royal Albert Hall.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—EGYPTIAN HALL.
Piccadilly, daily at Three and Eight. Admission, 5s. to 1s. By Royal Command, Messrs. MASKELYNE and COOKE gave their marvellous ENTERTAINMENT at Sandringham, on Jan. 11, before H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and a large party of distinguished guests.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—PSYCHO, the greatest wonder of 1875 and the latest Egyptian Hall mystery, is attracting the elite of London. Psycho, a small mechanical figure, only twenty-two inches high, plays a game at whist and performs a series of conjuring tricks without the aid of confederates or the assistance of Mr. Maskelyne.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1875.

The Lord Chancellor announced to the House of Lords, last Monday evening, the withdrawal of the Judicature Act Amendment Bill. He did so with natural and evident reluctance, in the expression of which the Duke of Richmond and Lord Derby shared. The announcement took the country by surprise. The principal feature of the measure was the provision which it made for extending to Ireland and Scotland that arrangement whereby supreme appellate jurisdiction was transferred from the House of Lords to a court already constituted for that purpose for England and Wales. The Parliamentary history of the affair is somewhat curious. Great law authorities had, from time to time, recommended the fusion of legal and equitable jurisdiction, and the organisation of a single and final Court of Appeal detached from the House of Lords. Lord Chancellor Selborne, soon after his acceptance of office, introduced a measure sketched upon these lines, and intended to bring all our courts of law into homogeneous action. He was greatly assisted in his object by Lord Cairns, and the powerfully-persuasive influence of the latter noble Lord prevailed upon the Peers of the realm to concede with grace a right which they felt they could no longer exercise with advantage to the administration of law and equity. The bill went down to the House of Commons, and was most favourably entertained there—so favourably, indeed, that Scotch and Irish members saw no sufficient reason for confining its operations to England, and generally assented to the inclusion of Scotland and Ireland in regard to the matter of a final appeal in law cases to the supreme court constituted by the bill. For reasons which we need not now examine, Lord Cairns took fire at this extension of the measure, as violating the exclusive privileges of the House of Lords, and it was thereupon given up, with the understanding that an amending bill would be introduced in the succeeding Session to give the Peers a fair opportunity of deciding for themselves, in the first instance, whether the arrangement which they had conceded to England should be made to all other parts of the British Empire. It will be remembered that before Parliament met again a general election had been resorted to, a majority of Conservative members had been returned, and Mr. Gladstone, with his colleagues, had quitted office. One of the measures, however—we may, perhaps, say a principal one—announced by Mr. Disraeli's Ministry was framed to carry into completion the Act introduced by Lord Selborne, and, in substance, supported by Lord Cairns. It was carried through the Lords, not without opposition, but, on contested points, with large majorities; and it was sent down to the House of Commons, where there was every prospect of its being easily and speedily passed. Just then, however, the Public Worship Regulation bill was before the House, and the right hon. Premier elected to give it a preference in point of time and opportunity over the legal measures of his own colleague. In the result, the Judicature Act Amendment Bill had to be dropped, and, to the great mortification of the Chancellor, perished for the Session in the "Massacre of the Innocents." This year substantially the same bill was announced in the Royal Message, and was again introduced to the House of Lords by Lord Cairns at the commencement of the Session. It was somewhat more stoutly contested by its opponents, but it got through Committee and stood for report. All at once the measure, as we have said, was withdrawn, and the plan which it embodied seems to have been abandoned.

How was this? Had any radical flaw in a bill thus again and again discussed been discovered by its author? Not so. Lord Cairns has not changed his judgment as to the expediency of the measure for which he stood sponsor. But a feeling had grown up among the Peers that they had unnecessarily conceded an exclusive privilege. A sort of committee was formed outside the House for collecting and concentrating opinion upon the question. It was probably ascertained that the strength of the Opposition was greater than had been supposed. Probably with a view to indicate the fact, Mr. Walpole gave notice in the House of Commons of a

resolution aimed at the main principle of the measure. At any rate, the Cabinet hesitated to face the contest before them, probably because they were put into possession of sufficient data to justify a conclusion that they would be defeated. Acting upon the maxim that "discretion is the better part of valour," they resolved not to expose themselves to defeat; and therefore, bowing to what Lord Derby described as "an imperative necessity," they quitted the field and threw up their bill.

The proceeding may entail grave consequences. As a precedent it is full of danger. It places the Legislature and the Government at the mercy of an authority outside the pale of the Constitution. It is a recognition of oligarchical rule in its worst form, because secret and irresponsible. It is quite possible that the retention of an ultimate appellate jurisdiction by the House of Lords may be made more satisfactory for the due administration of justice than the transference of it to a supreme court. It is not so much the matter in dispute as the manner in which it has been overruled that the country is interested. It cannot be concealed that the external influence which has proved all powerful in this particular instance may be resorted to in others, and that thenceforth the course of legislation, instead of being guided by responsible authority, may be determined in a secret conclave. The hasty retreat of the Government is the most serious mistake it has yet made. It is, indeed, impossible to foresee the issues that may come of it. Her Majesty's Ministers might have been beaten without humiliation had they held their ground until they had been forced from it by an open vote; many might have lamented their failure, but none could have blamed them. It would have involved nothing more serious than the loss of their measure, and that is involved, of course, in their withdrawal of it. Nobody can suppose that Lord Cairns or Lord Derby, or even the Duke of Richmond, spoke insincerely when each gave utterance to his deep regret at the abandonment of the bill; nor is it very likely that this course would have been determined upon if a majority of the Cabinet had not so decided. Altogether, it is an affair much to be deplored, and one that cannot well be allowed to rest where it is. The recalcitrant Peers will probably awake to a consciousness that they have won too great a victory, and some compromise will be arranged by which the dangerous character of the precedent will be eventually neutralised.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, received at a private audience at Windsor Castle yesterday week the Patriarch of Antioch, who was presented by the Dean of Windsor, Mr. Alexander Finn acting as interpreter.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Frederic Farrar, Master of Marlborough College, officiated.

The Queen entertained at dinner last week at the castle Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, his Excellency the Russian Ambassador, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Lord Chamberlain and the Marchioness of Hertford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Lady Abercromby, the Marchioness of Ely, Earl and Countess Grey, Earl and Countess Granville, Earl Cowley, Countess Perponcher, Lady Caroline Barrington, the Lord Chancellor, Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph, Lord Elphinstone, the Dean of Windsor, Mr. Albert Grey, and Major-General H. Ponsonby.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, came to London on Monday, being escorted from Paddington to Buckingham Palace by a detachment of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) visited her Majesty. The Queen and Princess Beatrice visited Lady Augusta Stanley at the Deanery, Westminster. Her Majesty held a Court. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Grey and Miss Grey, and the Dean of Westminster dined with the Queen. Princess Beatrice was present at the Monday Popular Concerts at St. James's Hall.

The Queen gave an audience to the Right Hon. the Premier on Tuesday. Princess Beatrice visited the South Kensington Museum. The Princess of Wales dined with her Majesty at Buckingham Palace.

The Prince of Wales visited the Queen on Wednesday, and the Duke of Edinburgh partook of luncheon with her Majesty. The Queen held a Levée, and afterwards, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) at Kensington Palace.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice have returned to Windsor Castle.

By the death of Sir Arthur Helps the Queen has sustained a loss which has caused her great affliction, and her Majesty feels that in him she has lost a true and devoted friend.

The Queen's birthday will be kept on Saturday, May 29. The Queen has appointed John Hamilton, Esq., F.R.C.S.I., to be Surgeon in Ordinary to her Majesty in Ireland, in the room of Robert Adams, Esq., M.D., deceased.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.

The Queen held her first Court this season on Monday at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck, and the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharanee were present. The customary state ceremony was observed, but the band of the Coldstream Guards, which was in attendance, by the Queen's command, was not permitted to play in consequence of the recent death of Sir Arthur Helps. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal family, entered the Throne Room shortly after three o'clock.

The Queen wore a black corded silk dress, with a train trimmed with sable and crape, and a long veil surmounted by a coronet of diamonds; also a necklace and brooch of diamonds, and numerous orders.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of cream-coloured satin, trimmed with Honiton lace and bows of brown velvet reversed with pale blue satin; a train of brown velvet lined with pale blue satin, and ornamented with Honiton lace and bouquets of blush-roses; a tiara of diamonds, feathers, and veil; ornaments, pearls and diamonds.

Princess Christian wore a train and petticoat of rich blue silk trimmed with tulle, wreaths of roses and Brussels lace; a tiara of diamonds, veil, and plumes; ornaments, diamonds.

Princess Beatrice wore a dress and train of light blue silk, trimmed with forget-me-nots; a diamond necklace and brooch. The Princesses each also wore various orders.

The Court was attended by a large number of distinguished personages who had received notifications to be present, and numerous presentations were made to the Queen, both in the diplomatic and general circles.

THE QUEEN'S LEVÉE.

The Queen, who was accompanied by Princess Beatrice, held a Levée on Wednesday at Buckingham Palace. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Duke of Teck were present. The Queen wore a black silk dress, with a train trimmed with crape and jet, and a long white tulle veil, surmounted by a coronet of diamonds and pearls, necklace and brooch of pearls and diamonds, and five orders. Princess Beatrice wore a train and petticoat of pale green silk trimmed with velvet, a pearl and emerald necklace, the Russian order of St. Catherine, and the Victoria and Albert order. The Levée was very numerous attended, and nearly 200 presentations were made to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales hunted with her Majesty's stag-hounds, yesterday week, near Maidenhead. The Princess of Wales went to the Saturday Popular Concert at St. James's Hall on Saturday last. Their Royal Highnesses dined with the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans at their residence, Prince's-gate. The Prince and Princess attended Divine service on Sunday at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. John Troutbeck, and the Bishop of Oxford officiated. The Duke of Edinburgh partook of luncheon with the Prince and Princess on Monday at Marlborough House, and afterwards accompanied the Princess to the Monday Popular Concert at St. James's Hall. The Prince hunted on Tuesday with Mr. Selby Lowndes's hounds, near Leighton Buzzard. His Royal Highness dined with the Earl of Shrewsbury and the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms at their mess at St. James's Palace, and the Princess dined with the Queen. Wednesday was the twelfth anniversary of the wedding-day of the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses gave a ball at Marlborough House in celebration of the auspicious occasion, for which nearly five hundred invitations were issued. Coote and Tinney's band was in attendance.

Prince Arthur has returned from Upper Egypt. His Royal Highness had luncheon on Sunday with the Khédive. The Princess and Ministers were present. The Prince left on Tuesday for Mount Sinai and Palestine.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Count and Countess Gleichen have been on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Eastwell Park.

The Duke of Sutherland has arrived at Rome.

The Duke of Buccleuch left Montagu House, Whitehall, on Saturday last for Scotland.

Entertainments have been given during the week by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lady Georgiana Hamilton, the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, the Countess of Abergavenny, the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Carlisle and Countess Frances Waldegrave, Lord and Lady Belper, Lord and Lady Henniker, Lord and Lady Hammond, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Premier, the Speaker, and the Earl of Shrewsbury and the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Banks, Eldon Surtees, to be Rural Dean of Dorchester, Third Portion. Besly, W. B.; Vicar of Peters Marland, Devon. Binney, Douglas Belcher; Vicar of Culham, Oxon. Buckworth, Thomas Holford; Rector of Evenlode, Worcestershire. Burbridge, J.; Perpetual Curate of Emmanuel Church, Everton, Lancashire. Cartledge, C. A.; Curate of Bilton, Yorkshire; Vicar of Bishop Middleham. Colby, Frederic Thomas; Rector of Little Chesney, Dorset. Cruwys, Arthur Henry; Rector of Cruwys Morchard, Devon. Dearsley, W. A. St. John; Vicar of Wilmington, Sussex. Ebsworth, Algernon F.; Vicar of East Retford, Notts. Fisher, John; Vicar of St. Mary's, Riddlesden. Fowle, T. W.; Vicar of St. Luke's, Marylebone; Vicar of Isip. Gooch, Francis Harcourt; Vicar of Brandeston, Suffolk. Goodwin, H. A.; Rector of Lambourne, Essex. Hamilton, James; Vicar of Melbourne, Cambridgeshire. Hamilton, James Milne; Vicar of Woburn Sands, Bedfordshire. Harrison, Jasper Nicolls; Rural Dean of Lower Carmarthen. Holme, Thomas Redmayne; Rector of Asby, Westmoreland. Hughes, T. A. A.; Perpetual Curate of St. Michael and All Angels', Shelf. Jones, E. Rhys; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Surrey. Keating, William; Rector of Baverstock, Wilts. Lee, E. H.; Vicar of Boughton-under-Blean; Rector of Chiddingstone. Lewis, Richard; Chaplain to the Bishop of St. David's. Minns, G. W.; Vicar of St. John the Baptist's, Clay Hill, Enfield. Moore, A. W. G.; Minister of St. John the Baptist's, Spalding. Morgan, John; Rector of Llanilid with Llanharan, Glamorganshire. Nicoll, C. A. S.; Rector of Bepton, Sussex. Norman, G. E. W.; Perpetual Curate of Marston and Whitgreave, Stafford. Nowers, J. H.; Vicar of Weston St. Mary; Rector of Yelling. Rowlandson, W. H.; Rector of Great Braxted, Essex. Sanderson, E. M.; Curate of Great Yarmouth; Vicar of Weston St. Mary. Seacombe, Albert Henry; Perpetual Curate of Buildwas, Salop. Sheldon, Richard Vincent; Honorary Canon in Chester Cathedral. Sumner, Nathaniel H.; Rector of St. Paul in the Bail, Lincolnshire. Taylor, Charles Henry; Rector of Moreton-on-Lugg, Herefordshire. Theed, Edward Reed; Rector of Honeychurch, Devon. Thompson, John; Incumbent of St. Margaret's, Lochee. Torry, Alfred Freer; Vicar of Horningssea, Cambs. Wharton, Arthur Patteson; Vicar of Shipborne, Kent.

The Kent and Sussex Courier announces that the Rev. Canon Hoare, Vicar of Trinity Church, Tunbridge Wells, has been presented by his congregation with a life-size portrait of himself.

The Dean and Chapter of Exeter Cathedral have given orders for the immediate recommencement of the work of restoring the cathedral.

During the restoration of the ancient church of Althorpe, Lincolnshire, the Rev. R. Charlton, the Rector, has discovered a fine memorial brass, with an effigy and legend of William de Lound, whose appointment to the rectory dates in 1355.

A marble memorial has been placed in Winchester Cathedral to the memory of Capt. G. L. Huyshe, of the Rifle Brigade, who was Assistant Adjutant-General to Sir Garnet Wolseley in the Ashantee campaign, and died at Prasu on Jan. 19, 1874. The memorial is erected by his brother officers.

An address of counsel and exhortation to the clergy and laity of the Church of England, signed by twenty-six prelates, with the two Archbishops at their head, has been published. While acknowledging the mercies vouchsafed to the Church, attention is called to some serious evils which disturb its peace and hinder its work. Amongst these are the interruption of the sympathy and mutual confidence which ought to exist between the clergy and laity, the refusal to obey legitimate authority, the dissemination of doctrines and encouragement of practices repugnant to the teaching of scripture and to the principles of the Church, and the growing tendency to associate doctrinal significance with rites and ceremonies which do not

necessarily involve it. The clergy are reminded of the importance of discipline in the Church, and a spirit of charity and mutual forbearance is enjoined.—The Bishop of Salisbury has addressed to the archdeacons of his diocese an explanation relative to his name not being attached to the pastoral exhortation of the archbishops and bishops. His "unexpected isolation," he states, has arisen from his thinking the address unlikely to do good, and not unlikely to do harm. The Bishop of Durham has also stated his reasons for not signing the address of the Archbishops and Bishops. He considered it indefinite in its statements and feeble in its conclusions, and thought its undecided tone would be a great discouragement to those who were contending for the Protestant faith.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford the Arnold Historical Essay (subject—"Slavery in Greece and Rome") has been awarded to A. T. Taylor-Taswell, B.A., of St. Mary Hall. The subject for next year is "The Rise and Fall of the Republic of Venice." The examiners for the Vinerian Scholarship report to the electors that Mr. Alfred Hopkinson, B.A., University College, stands first on the examination. They desire to express their satisfaction at the general character of the work done by the candidates. The Ireland Scholarship has been awarded to J. H. Onions, junior student of Christ Church. Proxime accessit—A. Milner, scholar of Balliol. Mr. Ernest George Hardy, B.A., scholar of Exeter, and formerly of Highgate School, has been elected to the vacant fellowship at Jesus.

The Craven and Porson (University) Scholarships at Cambridge have been awarded as follows:—The former to R. A. Neil, scholar of St. Peter's, and the latter to J. A. Sharkey, of Christ's. With regard to the Craven Scholarship, the examiners are of opinion that the merits of J. A. Sharkey, of Christ's, and J. E. C. Weldon, of King's, were nearly equal to those of the successful candidate. The Chancellor's medal for legal studies has been awarded to Ds. Kenny, of Downing.

Mr. William Colles, ex-president of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland and surgeon to Steeven's Hospital, has been elected Regius Professor of Surgery in the University of Dublin, in the room of Mr. Robert Adams, deceased.

Dean Stanley's installation as Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University is appointed to take place on the 31st inst., when he will deliver his inaugural address.

A deputation of professors and others interested in the University College waited on the Duke of Richmond, last Tuesday, to advocate the claims of the institution to assistance from Government. Lord Belper, Lord Kimberley, and Professor Tyndall supported the memorial which was submitted. His Grace answered that it would be a great source of gratification to him and his colleagues to be able to comply with at least some of the requests of the deputation.

The Wesleyan Methodists opened their new higher-grade school at Cambridge on Thursday. It is situated on the Leys estate, in close proximity to the colleges. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Punshon, President of the Wesleyan Conference. There was afterwards a dinner at the Guildhall, under the presidency of Mr. Atkinson. Dr. Moulton is master of the new seminary.

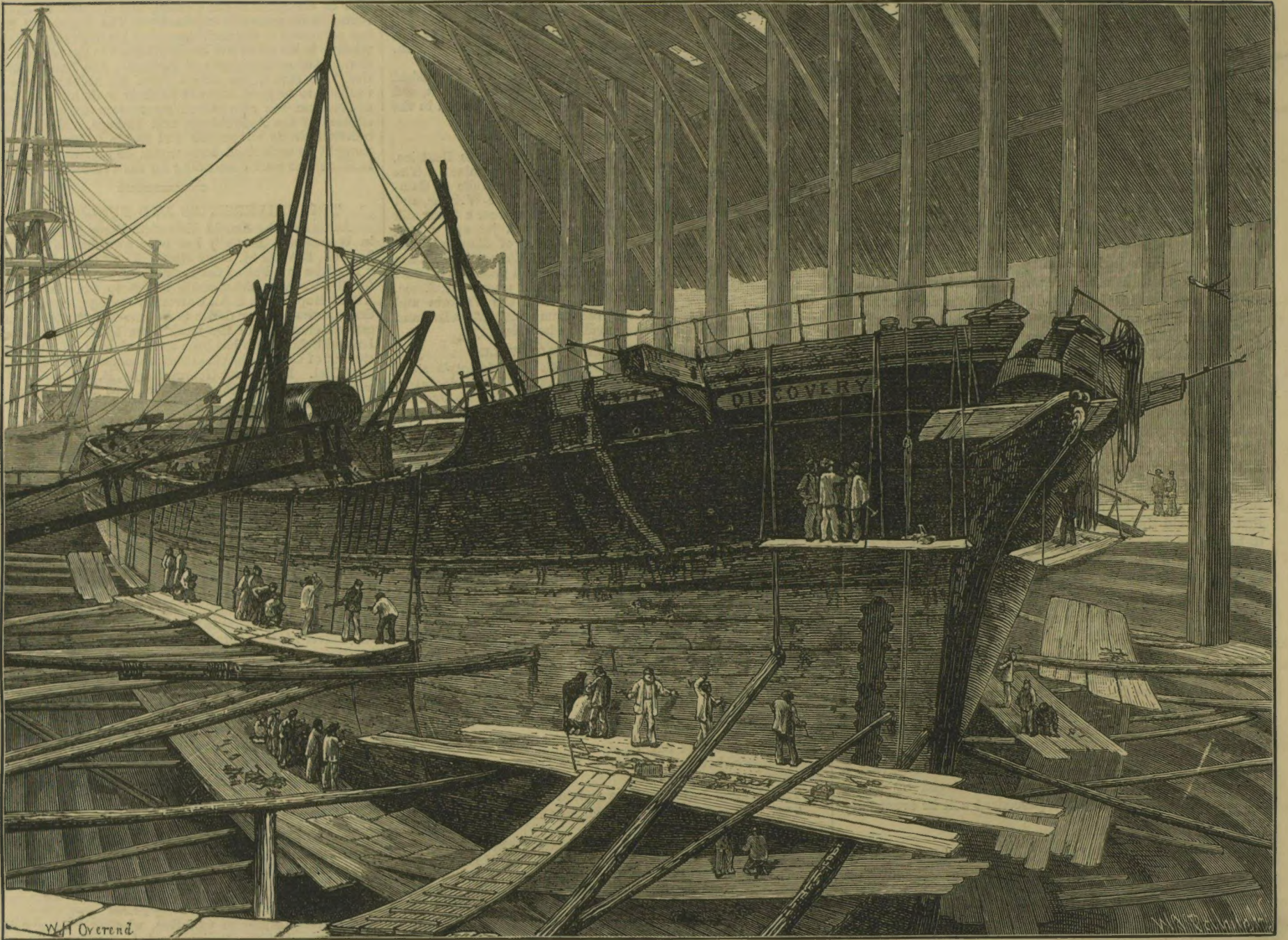
"GIACOMETTA."

In the pretty feminine variation, whether "Giacometta" or "Giacomina," of the Italian version of "James," we have a Christian name suggesting that arch vivacity of temper which the German artist has expressed in a young lady's characteristic portrait. She is now fully dressed for the drawing-room or the ball-room, with the exception of a pearl necklace, which she still holds in her hand; perhaps, however, nothing but a second and superfluous fold of the costly ornament that surrounds her ample muslin frill. These are mysteries of antique female attire to which our historical researches do not necessarily extend; but we may look them up, if we please, in Mr. J. R. Planché's "Cyclopædia of Costume," a learned work, adorned with many illustrations, of which Messrs. Chatto and Windus have just published the commencing serial numbers. The splendid brocaded satin robe of this fair Venetian or Milanese donzella equally bespeaks her courtly habits and her patrician rank; while there is proof of good taste in the natural fashion in which her beautiful head is crowned with a floral garland. Mr. Löwenthal's picture is engraved by permission of the Berlin Photographic Company.

At a meeting recently held at the Mansion House, Dublin, of the committee for erecting in Dublin the equestrian memorial to the late Field-Marshal Viscount Gough, it was resolved that, in conjunction with the executors of the late John H. Foley, Esq., the three artists—Mr. Brock, Mr. Birch, and Mr. Dewick—named in Mr. Foley's will to complete his unfinished works, be authorised to perfect and erect, as soon as possible, the Gough equestrian memorial; Mr. G. F. Teniswood, the acting executor of the said John H. Foley, having undertaken to have the same finished and erected within two years, upon the terms agreed to with the late Mr. Foley.

The death of Mr. John Timbs, F.S.A., who was during many years connected with the literary editorship of the *Illustrated London News*, took place on Thursday week; and it was with some natural regret that we announced this fact, while the time did not admit of our making further statements or remarks, in the last publication. Mr. Timbs was seventy-three years of age, having been born in London on Aug. 17, 1801. He began literary work, in his early youth, for a popular bookseller and publisher, well known in the first period of this century, the late Sir Richard Phillips, who produced several compilations of scientific or statistical facts, called "Guides to Knowledge." Mr. Timbs was afterwards editor, or joint editor, of the *Mirror*, an entertaining and instructive periodical miscellany; and he subsequently formed an engagement with this journal, which continued until he preferred to hold his hands more free for independent authorship. He published many volumes in his own name: "Curiosities of London," "Things Not Generally Known," "London and Westminster, or City and Suburb," "Anecdote Biography," "Castles and Abbeys of Great Britain," "School-days of Eminent Men," and the "Year Book of Facts in Science and Art." As a collector of detailed information from printed English books, old magazines, and newspapers, his diligence was unsurpassed, and his accuracy in matters of fact was rarely at fault. Antiquarianism was the prevailing bent of his mind; but he was attentive to the novelties of the age, especially in the progress of metropolitan street and building improvements. A monthly article contributed by him, upon the current topics of archaeological interest, has regularly appeared in our columns during the past ten or twelve years. Mr. Timbs was never married; he was, not long ago, admitted a Brother of the Charterhouse, but resided there only a few months. His personal integrity and constant industry had won the respect of many acquaintances.

PREPARING FOR THE POLAR EXPEDITION.



THE DISCOVERY IN PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.



BETWEEN DECKS OF THE ALERT.



"AMONGST THE TOMBS."—BY CLAUDE CALTHROP.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE INUNDATION."

Here is an officious attempt to perform the service of drawing-room floriculture, which seems likely, in the feeble hands of this rash little girl, to have a disastrous effect on the chair and carpet! The India-rubber plant, too, or whatever it is, which she has chosen for a superfluous exhibition of her zealous care, will not be very much the better for its hasty drenching. We once knew a little boy, half the age of this young lady in the picture, who committed himself even worse in the matter of causing an "inundation" by meddling with waterworks beyond his puny strength and skill. He desired, for the purpose of some childish experiment in his play, to fill a common tea-table saucer with fresh water. In the courtyard of his parents' house stood a huge cask or "puncheon," raised upon a brick platform, to receive and store the rainfall conveyed by gutters and conduits from the roofs above. There was no turn-cock or tap, but a simple bung-hole, with a mere wooden plug or stopper therein inserted, at the base of the mighty vessel; and what does this fool of a boy, having first put down his saucer, but pull out the bung with a tug of both hands, falling prone on his back, and there screaming for assistance, while every drop of the water rushed out with the fury of a torrent, and gave him a prolonged sousing he will never forget! That was a miscarriage thought at the time most ominous of dire and fatal blunders in the after life of the unlucky youngster; but he has not verified the prediction, having rather been induced to prefer a patient and cautious mode of action in the ordinary affairs of his business. He has been heard, indeed, to tell the story of his thoughtless practical blunder as a warning to others, and even to political agitators, Chartists, French Republicans, and Irish Home Rulers, who would let loose a revolutionary flood to fill their private cups or pots. The anecdote may perhaps be found sufficiently amusing to console little Miss Mischief after the scolding which she deserves for her tricks with the garden watering-pot in mamma's drawing-room. This picture, by a foreign artist, is in the exhibition at the New British Institution in Bond-street.

"AMONGST THE TOMBS."

Old monumental effigies of her dead ancestors may be supposed to impress the mind of this bright young girl with a tender and reverent piety, as she sits alone in the choir or in one of the retired chapels of some noble Gothic church, perhaps a cathedral or abbey. She is of the living present age, full of its fresh interests and fond of its favourite ideas, within the range of her brief education and social experience, which differ widely from those of Sir Gilbert and Dame Margaret in the fifteenth century. They are of the historic past, which she knows only from Mrs. Markham or "Mangnall's Questions" at her boarding-school, but of which Miss Yonge's instructive "Cameos," in the *Monthly Packet*, could tell her a great deal more, in a very interesting way. It would, indeed, be worth her while to get some approach to a true understanding of English domestic life as it formerly existed in town and country, and of the substantial virtues, in manhood and womanhood, fostered by customs and creeds that have all but departed from amongst us. "The old order changeth, giving place to new;" and we have only to do our best with that which remains, and that which the coming times may yet bring, to make the welfare of succeeding generations, under Providence, equal or superior to the venerable past.

DWELLINGS OF THE LONDON POOR.

The four sketches we have engraved were lately taken in some of the overcrowded and decayed quarters of this enormous city. They show the ordinary condition of many thousands of wretched households in all the populous towns of England and Scotland, as may be proved by any of our readers who will take the trouble to walk a few hundred yards aside from the main thoroughfares of traffic and fashion. The old streets, courts, and alleys, which were built in the last century, perhaps, for the habitation of middle-class people, when each house was designed for the home of a separate family, are now filled with thrice as many human beings as there is fairly room to accommodate. The houses, at the same time, have fallen into bad repair, and have become so dirty, as well as rickety and dilapidated, while their drainage and ventilation have got into such disorder that they are no longer fit to dwell in. We believe the only remedy for this great social evil is to construct buildings like those of Sir Sydney Waterlow's Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, or those erected by the Corporation of London, or such as Mr. Peabody's trustees and Lady Burdett-Coutts have built in different parts of London, or entire working-class villages, like Shaftesbury Park, at Wandsworth. This investment, well managed, is likely to pay shareholders quite as well as that of constructing railways, of which the country has now more than enough. It is much to the credit of the present Government and Parliament that the subject has been taken in hand for practical legislation. By an Act passed in 1868 the corporate authorities of towns were empowered, on the report of their officer of public health, to order the demolition of any dwelling-houses found in a state unfit for human abode; but no powers were given to make compensation to the owners or to provide for constructing new houses instead of those demolished. The Act of 1868 has, therefore, remained almost a dead letter. The Artisans' Dwellings Bill, introduced this Session by Mr. R. A. Cross, the Home Secretary, and read a second time in the House of Commons on the 15th ult., will supply what was deficient in the former attempted legislation, enabling the municipal authorities, with the approval of the Home Office for London, and of the Local Government Board in other towns, to buy the site at a valuation, and to contract with individuals, trustees, or societies, for new buildings of this class, aided by loans at moderate interest from the Treasury. It has already been enacted that no railway companies shall henceforth clear away masses of densely-inhabited buildings, as was done in St. Pancras and Somers' Town by the Midland, without providing for the wants of the people removed. These circumstances give peculiar interest to the comfortless scenes of London poor-folk life—not altogether the fault of those suffering its misery, nor yet entirely the fault of their landlords—which are shown in our present Illustrations; and we shall endeavour to serve the cause of reform by publishing further examples at a convenient time.

Mr. Alderman Chamberlain, Mayor of Birmingham, having tendered his resignation of that office, owing to a domestic bereavement, the Town Council of that borough, on Tuesday, resolved to request Mr. Chamberlain to reconsider his decision.

Another severe gale swept over this country early on Tuesday morning, and many reports of damage and loss of live have come to hand. At Carlisle a gable wall was blown down, killing two of the men who were about to demolish it and injuring several others.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, March 11.

Each morning one took up the *Officiel* in hopes that it would contain the presidential decrees nominating the new Government, and each morning one found them wanting. On one occasion one learnt that the negotiations had fallen through on account of M. Dufaure having demanded that the municipal councils should be reinvested with the right of choosing their own mayors; and when a compromise had been effected on that point difficulties sprang up apropos of the Duc d'Audiffret's rumoured request that certain Bonapartist Generals and Préfets should be removed from their commands and prefectures. Next came a fresh controversy to decide the long-debated point as to whether a member of the Moderate Right should enter the Administration; and, finally, one learnt that M. Buffet, who had been the prime mover in the Ministerial negotiations, declined to accept a portfolio, being disgusted with the "mauvais vouloir" of certain fractions of the Chamber.

The members of the Left, being well acquainted with the anti-Bonapartist sentiments of the Duc d'Audiffret, were extremely anxious that he should accept the ministry of the Interior, and, after some hesitation, he decided to do so. Alarmed at the prospect—certainly not a very pleasant one for them—the Bonapartists appear to have persuaded Marshal MacMahon to refuse the Duke's services, and, he having complied with their request, no little confusion ensued. Another politician to whom the Marshal-President objected is M. Wallon, the author of the famous amendment which led to the constitution of the Republic. M. Wallon had a deadly enemy in the person of Mgr. Dupanloup, the Bishop of Orleans, and the latter appears to have prejudiced the Marshal against him. If the difficulties of the situation had not been fortunately overcome, there was a talk of an interpellation having for its object to compel the Marshal to accept without reticence the consequences of the vote of the Constitutional measures.

There was an interesting debate in the National Assembly on Tuesday afternoon apropos of the famous *loi des cadres*. On the occasion of the second reading of this measure the Chamber decided that each battalion of infantry should be composed of four companies, with two captains apiece. It has now reversed the latter part of this decision; there are still to be only four companies per battalion—instead of six, as until now—but the second captaincy, one of General de Cissey's innovations, has been suppressed. The first lieutenants, who were expecting to be very shortly gratified with captain's epaulettes, are, of course, extremely ill pleased with this resolution of the Assembly.

The Chamber has also voted this week the urgency of a proposition, brought forward by the Marquis de Plœuc, regent of the Bank of France, providing that no foreigner can become chairman or member of the directorial board of a large French railway company unless his nomination is approved of by the Ministers of War and Finance. This proposition was introduced on account of a rumour that M. Philippart, the well-known Belgian speculator and railway contractor, and who has succeeded Baron Haussmann as President of the Société du Crédit Mobilier, was about to become chairman of the Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest. That company's obligations immediately rose in value when this report reached the Bourse; for M. Philippart is well known for his energy and enterprise. Years ago, however, when he was at the head of the leading Belgian lines, it was insinuated that he was in the pay of the Prussian Government; and it is for this reason that certain French financiers are anxious to prevent his becoming director of the Western Railway line.

After an interregnum unprecedented in constitutional annals, a new Ministry has been at length formed in France, under the presidency of M. Buffet, who himself holds the portfolio of the Interior; M. Dufaure, as a matter of course, is Minister of Justice; M. Léon Say, Minister of Finance; while M. Wallon, the author of the new constitution, spite of his hinted latitudinarianism, has been intrusted with the post of Minister of Public Instruction. This appointment, however, is counter-balanced by that of M. de Meaux, a genuine Conservative drawn from the ranks of the Right, who is Minister for Agriculture and Commerce. The portfolios for War, Foreign Affairs, Marine, and Public Works are held by their former possessors. The Duke d'Audiffret Pasquier, who it was thought would have been named Minister of the Interior, will probably be put in nomination for the Presidency of the Assembly. The week, politically speaking, has been a most wearisome one.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso returned to Madrid on Sunday to receive his sister, the Countess of Girgenti. The Princess is heiress-presumptive of her brother, and bears the title of Princess of Asturias. She has been a widow since November, 1871. Her late husband, the Count of Girgenti, brother of the ex-King of Naples, was subject to attacks of epilepsy, which affected his reason, and he shot himself at Lucerne.

The King has conferred on Prince Bismarck the order of the Golden Fleece.

Marshal Serrano had an interview with the King on Monday, and was most cordially received. The Marshal met with a similar reception from the Countess of Girgenti.

Señor Castelar, in disgust at the recent educational decree, has resigned the University chair of history.

There has been a fight between King Alfonso's soldiers and the Carlists at Bagnols, lasting six hours, in which the Royal army is said to have lost 300 killed and wounded. The colonel of the regiment of Navarre was among the killed. From St. Jean de Luz it is reported that the Carlists are bombarding Orio, and that General Loma is about to start with reinforcements to relieve the town. A Madrid despatch of Monday's date says that an exchange of prisoners has begun between the Royalists and the Carlists.

A telegram from Santander describes the new positions held by the Carlist and Royalist troops. The latter had received reinforcements from San Sebastian in order to check Carlist raids in the mountains of Burgos. Valdespina's (Carlist) force is estimated at 7000 men.

ITALY.

The Senate has voted the twelfth clause of the Penal Code, by which it is provided that executions shall for the future take place within the walls of the prisons and not in public.

A telegram from Rome to the *Tablet* states that, at the Consistory on Monday next, six new Cardinals will be created—namely, Mgr. Manning, Archbishop of Westminster; Mgr. Deschamps, Archbishop of Malines; Mgr. Ledochowsky, Archbishop of Gnesen-Posen; Mgr. McCloskey, Archbishop of New York; Mgr. Giannelli; and Mgr. Bartolini.

A marble bust of Mazzini was uncovered in the Capitol at Rome on Wednesday, the third anniversary of his death. It was then formally handed over to the Mayor by Signor Cairoli.

HOLLAND.

Official advices from Acheen to the 5th inst. state that

Kloempang and Doea, on the north coast, have recognised the sovereignty of the Netherlands.

GERMANY.

It is announced from Berlin that the Emperor William is confined to his room by a slight cold.

A bill has been introduced by the Prussian Government, with reference to the Papal Bull, withdrawing the State endowments granted to the Catholic bishops and clergy, and determining the conditions on which they may be restored, the main stipulation being that ecclesiastics shall undertake to obey the State laws.

The Prussian Minister of Public Instruction has decided that no child can henceforth be allowed to cease attendance at school without being able to read and write, even though he may have reached the age of fourteen.

There was a long debate in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet on Wednesday, on a bill brought in by Herr Petri for the purpose of establishing the rights of Old Catholic parishes to Church property. The Minister of Public Worship said that the Government would entertain a resolution based on the proposal, and at his suggestion the bill was referred to a committee.

Herr von Ernsthausen, the district governor of Lower Alsace (Strasbourg) has been appointed governor of the district of Upper Alsace (Colmar), and is replaced at Strasbourg by Herr Ledderhose, hitherto vice-president of the Government of Lower Alsace. Herr Ledderhose remains at the same time at his post as curator of the Strasbourg University.

The Bavarian Minister of War introduced in the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday, a bill for an extraordinary credit of 3,827,000 fl. as a supplement to the credit granted last year for military equipments. The bill concerning the legal status of military officials has not passed the Chamber, only 76 deputies having voted for and 67 against it, while a majority of two thirds was necessary for the adoption of the measure.

A decree has been issued by the German Government forbidding the exportation of horses, the decree to take effect along the whole of the frontier from the day of promulgation. The importation of potatoes from America has been at the same time prohibited.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

It is announced from Vienna that the Emperor is about to pay a visit to Dalmatia, and that he will have an interview at Brindisi with King Victor Emmanuel.

The Austrian Reichsrath has not been closed, but only adjourned until the 20th inst., in order that the current legislative business may not be interrupted. The Provincial Diets have been convoked for April 6. The budget committee of the Lower House of the Reichsrath has rejected a special grant of 150,000 fl., which was supported by the Minister of Commerce, in aid of Austria's participation in the Philadelphia Exhibition.

M. Ghiczy has been elected President of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, by 297 out of 317 votes. In Monday's sitting of the Lower House, M. Szell, the Minister of Finance, stated that the Government accepted the budget estimates of the preceding administration as they were already prepared, and would merely make some proposals with regard to individual items on the discussion of the clauses of the budget. The results of the final accounts for 1874 would render it possible to make further reductions. In its sitting of Wednesday the House discussed and adopted the item set apart in the estimates for the secret service fund. The grant was the object of violent attacks from the Extreme Left, which were refuted by M. Tisza, the Minister of the Interior, whose speech was loudly cheered.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

We hear from Stockholm that the Diet has adopted the proposals of the committee, which are nearly identical with the Government bill, ordering that officers and subaltern officers of the army shall henceforth be paid in cash. The whole landed property and all revenues which have hitherto been appropriated for providing the pay of military men are now allotted to the State. This decision is the first step towards abolishing the system of *Indelta* (cantoned army) which has hitherto been in force.

A telegram from Christiania states that the Storting, by 82 votes against 28, has approved of Norway's participation in the Dano-Swedish Monetary Convention.

AMERICA.

The session of Congress closed on Thursday week. The Force Bill failed in the Senate, but the bill admitting Colorado as a new State was passed. Congress has disposed of 5000 bills, of which 1500 were passed by the House of Representatives, whereas only one sixth of them got through the Senate.

The Republican party in New Hampshire have returned their candidates for the governorship of the State. They have also secured a majority in the Legislature, and have elected two members to Congress.

CANADA.

The Government has introduced a bill in the Dominion Parliament enabling it to impose a capitation tax upon immigrants when rendered necessary by a combination of steamship owners to maintain their fares.

INDIA.

The Budget will be submitted to the Legislative Council to-day (Saturday). The Viceroy will leave on Monday for Simla.

The *Times* states that there is no foundation whatever for a report, telegraphed from the *Calcutta Englishman*, which appeared in some of the daily papers on Saturday, to the effect that the English regiments in India had received orders to hold themselves in immediate readiness for active service.

Several witnesses examined at the trial of the Guicowar of Baroda have corroborated points in the evidence of Rowjee as regards his possession of poison and money. It was also shown that Mrs. Phayre's ayah had confessed that she had been to the Guicowar's palace and had been paid there. Jemadar, one of the Residency servants, stated that the accused asked him to poison Colonel Phayre's food, and that he afterwards received some poison and handed it over to Rowjee. In cross-examination, the witness admitted that he had said that another man had poisoned the Colonel because others had said the same, although he knew him to be innocent. Damodhur Punt, the Guicowar's private secretary, stated that he purchased arsenic, diamonds, and diamond-dust at the request of his master; that another man told him that the diamond dust was wanted for the purpose of making powder to be given to Colonel Phayre; and that the Guicowar had told him and others not to confess anything. The witness also admitted that certain moneys, entered as for other purposes, were really payments to servants of the Residency. On being further examined on Tuesday, he stated, among other things, that Rowjee said he had put arsenic on plasters which were applied to boils from which Colonel Phayre was suffering; and also that another attempt had been made to poison the Colonel by means of a mixture of ants, snakes, and other materials. The next witness was Hemchund Futtychund, the jeweller from whom the diamonds were said to have been bought, and he now denied that he had sold them, and

declared the entries in his books to be false. On being further cross-examined on Wednesday, the jeweller persisted in his statement that the entries in his books respecting sales of diamonds to the accused were false, and that his former depositions were made under pressure of threats. The man in charge of the Guicowar's jewel department, however, swore that he had bought loose diamonds from the last witness for his master.

We hear from Florence that the English sculptor, Mr. Fuller, died there on Wednesday morning.

The direct Spanish cable between Santander and the Lizard has been successfully repaired.

Science in Sweden has suffered a serious loss in the death of Professor Sundevall, the zoologist.

By the intervention of the British representative at Bangkok, a reconciliation has been brought about between the two Kings of Siam.

A Constantinople telegram says that in one district of Asia Minor, where famine is prevailing, 20,000 persons have died since it commenced, out of a population of 52,000.

The Hon. William M. Arnold, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, has been drowned in the recent floods of the river Paterson.

Fourteen of the Chinese convicts in the criminal gaol at Singapore have been found, at an inquest, guilty of murder in connection with the outbreak at the prison in which the superintendent, Mr. Digby Dent, was killed.

Colonel H. Sandford, R.A., who was employed in the Exhibition of 1862, has been appointed official delegate to the Philadelphia Exhibition, in compliance with a request of the American Executive that a representative might be stationed at Philadelphia.

Hasabella, King of Darfour, has arrived at Khartoum, with his four children. The Egyptian Government soldiers fired a salute of eleven guns. The King is expected to visit Cairo. As a present to the Khedive he brought seventeen horses, the property of the former King, Ibrahim.

The Commission for the regulating of national and international horticultural exhibitions in the Palace of Industry at Amsterdam has resolved, in conjunction with the horticultural establishments and similar societies and associations in that country, to hold in 1876, in Amsterdam, an International Horticultural Exhibition and Congress on an extensive scale.

The following is a list of the ships and number of passengers forwarded to New Zealand by the Agent-General for that colony during the months of January and February last:—Cicero, for Canterbury, with 220 souls; the Werenington, for Otago, 132; Hindostan, for Wellington, 190; Dunedin, for Auckland, 209; White Rose, for Canterbury, 192: total, 943.

Captain Fairfax, of her Majesty's ship Volage, who conveyed the transit of Venus expedition to Kerguelen Island, has reported to the Admiralty, under date Jan. 11. He states that at the principal station the ingress was partially, and the egress completely, observed. The Germans got both contacts at ingress and egress. The Americans got the contact at ingress, but not at egress.

The attempt to establish a Belgian Microscopical Society on the model of the English societies in Brussels has been attended with great success. The new society is rapidly growing into importance, and bids fair to perform its part in microscopical research. It has, in a very graceful manner, just conferred, through its president, Professor Miller, the honorary membership of the society upon Mr. Jabez Hogg, in consideration of his services in the promotion of microscopical pursuits.

We learn from the *Sydney Morning Herald* of Jan. 16 that the revenue of New South Wales last year exceeded the estimates by £340,000. The total receipts were £3,514,314, or an increase of £183,400 on the previous year. From the public lands alone the receipts were £1,426,166. The *Sydney Morning Herald* says that with a full treasury, commercial prosperity, and full employment at high wages for artisans and labourers, the future looks bright. No part of the British dominions, it considers, offers greater inducements, especially to the working classes, than New South Wales.

Mr. Henry Hind, an Englishman, has been murdered at Naples. He accompanied Garibaldi thither in 1860, and, after starting a newspaper in English, which proved unsuccessful, he supported himself as a florist, being very skilful in raising flowers. Three days having elapsed without his being seen to leave his premises, a gardener living near him, named Passana, informed the British Consul of the fact, and on the police entering the premises they found his body in the garden. It showed that he had struggled with the murderer, who strangled him with a cord. The crime is imputed to revenge and professional jealousy. Passana has been arrested, together with several persons accustomed to work with him.

The account we gave last week, illustrated by a map, of three or four different projected routes from the States and provinces of Further India, Burmah, Siam, and Annam into the south-western provinces of the Chinese empire, may again be referred to. It will be borne in mind that the city of Tali-Fu, in Yunnan, which was till lately in a state of revolt against the Chinese Government, is the point to which access is commonly sought. The British Indian possessions in Pegu, or Lower Burmah, and along the Tenasserim coast, have been thought likely to afford some approach, either proceeding up the river of Prome, the Irrawaddy, or up the Salween, the river of Moulmein. A third river, the Mekong, which flows down through Annam, Cambodia, and Cochin China to the French settlement at Saigon, has also been explored for this purpose. These three rivers closely approach one another in their upper courses within Chinese territory, passing not far westward of Tali-Fu, and pursuing somewhat parallel lines in a southerly direction. There is a fourth river, the Songkoi or Songka, which flows south-east out of Yunnan to the Gulf of Tonquin. It was ascended in 1873 by Lieutenant Garnier and M. Dupuis, with tolerable success, the latter being engaged in supplying artillery and muskets to the Chinese forces in Yunnan. Baron Richtofen, the Russian Geologist and traveller in Western China, prefers this route to any other yet proposed. The whole subject was discussed a twelvemonth ago in "Ocean Highways," now called the *Geographical Magazine*, edited by Mr. Clements Markham; but we have noticed several other contributions to its treatment. Not the least interesting was Mr. T. T. Cooper's narrative of his attempt to penetrate the Mishnee hill country from the west, up a branch of the Brahmapootra out of Assam. In this direction we are reminded of the plan recommended by Major-General Babbage, for a prolongation of the Eastern Bengal Railway through Cachar, a district of Assam, to Muneepore, whence a road should be opened still further east, across the Loo-Shais' highland country, to Bamo and the Irrawaddy. The commercial object in view is to get the Assam tea of our English planters into the markets of Western China and Thibet. This does not suit the interests of Chinese tea-growers, and hence comes the hostility of China to every scheme of improved communication with those inland provinces.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a ball at the Mansion House, on Wednesday night, to nearly 1000 persons.

The *City Press* says that the Prefect of the Seine, responding to the invitation of the Lord Mayor, will visit London about Whitsuntide.

The service of plate which the Corporation of London ordered as a wedding present to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh was shown at the Mansion House on Monday.

A short time ago Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., presented the Model Houses Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Poor with six cottages, and he has added to this gift £500.

Financial matters having been considered at the weekly meeting of the London School Board, on Wednesday, the new education code was discussed, and it was resolved to request certain alterations in it.

The anniversary dinner of the Orphan Working School took place on Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern—Mr. F. D. Allcroft in the chair. The donations and subscriptions amounted to nearly £1800.

The sixth annual concert in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage will be given at St. James's Hall on the 23rd inst. Mr. Sims Reeves and other eminent singers are engaged for the occasion.

A dinner took place at the Albion Tavern, on Thursday week, in aid of the funds of the Italian Benevolent Society. The chair was taken by the Chevalier Cadorna, the Italian Minister at the Court of St. James's.

The Earl of Pembroke has sent £100 to the council of the Charity Organisation Society for its "District Committee Aid Fund;" and the court of the Clothworkers' Company has voted £105 to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed continue to enjoy an uninterrupted success, fairly earned by the admirable manner in which their entertainment has been placed before the public and the great merit displayed in its representation by the compact little company at St. George's Hall.

Lord Hatherley presided, on Wednesday, at the sixth annual meeting of the Charity Organisation Society, which was fully attended. A resolution was unanimously agreed to, affirming that co-operation between charity and the poor law is most desirable, as tending to strengthen the administration of both and to diminish pauperism.

Sir Stafford Northcote was on Tuesday waited upon by a deputation, whose members asked him to modify the provisions in the Friendly Societies' Bill which limits the amount payable on the death of an infant to £3. The right hon. baronet, while thinking the provision a very wholesome one, said he would give the matter his further consideration.

In aid of the Home for Little Boys, near Farningham, a soirée was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, last Saturday, and was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Some of the children—of whom there are three hundred—provided for at the home were present, and the visitors saw them at work at the various trades in which they are being trained.

Mr. George Dixon, M.P., lectured on Wednesday night, at the Co-operative Institute, on the duty of the State with reference to Education; and in the course of his address he advocated compulsory attendance at schools, and observed that, though religious instruction of some sort should be given, dogmas could not be taught by the State without opposition.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., has addressed a letter to the City Remembrancer in reply to a memorial against the new form of valuation return. It incloses a report from the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, stating that they see no objection to dispensing with the date of the termination of leases; but the name and address of the landlords are said to be an essential part of the income-tax assessment.

Several measures now before Parliament were discussed at the annual meeting of the Association of Municipal Corporations at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Wednesday. The Adulteration of Food Bill was condemned; the Artisans' Dwellings Bill was generally approved of, subject to amendments in matters of detail; and the Municipal Elections Bill was regarded with favour.

The Mansion House relief fund for the benefit of the relatives of those who were lost in the Cospatrik amounted to a net sum of £3050. The two orphan daughters of Captain Elmslie have received £500, the relatives of the crew obtained £865, a sum of about £1300 was distributed to the relatives of the passengers, and there is a balance of about £350 in hand to meet contingencies.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 98,381, of whom 36,785 were in workhouses and 61,596 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the year 1874, these figures showed a decrease of 9853. The number of vagrants relieved was 409, of whom 316 were men, 74 women, and 19 children under sixteen.

Lord Henry Lennox received two deputations yesterday week. One asked that the northern side of Kensington Gardens might be drained and improved, and intimated that it would be all the better for some flowers, as on the southern side. The other requested that Kew Gardens might be opened at an earlier hour than one o'clock. The First Commissioner promised to consider both matters.

Lord Houghton presided at the annual general meeting of the members of the Royal Literary Fund, on Wednesday, when a favourable financial report was presented. Grants to the amount of £2310 had, it was stated, been made during the year. Lord Stanmore was re-elected president, and several new names were added to the list of vice-presidents, as well as to the council and the general committee.

A lecture was given by Mr. W. Simpson, our Special Artist at Pekin and elsewhere, on Friday week, at the school-room of the Holloway Congregational Church, near Camden-road. He called it, "Temples I have Visited;" and it was a description of various sacred buildings—Roman, Russian, Turkish, Arabic, Jewish, Abyssinian, Hindoo, Buddhist, Chinese, Japanese, and Mormon—in the four quarters of the world. His comments on their ceremonial observances and their religious traditions were pithy and pointed. The audience seemed to be very well pleased.

The Lord Mayor arrived at Liverpool on a visit to the Mayor of that town on Thursday week, and was met at the station by the Mayor and many members of the Corporation, and shortly afterwards proceeded to Radfield Park, West Derby, the residence of the Mayor of Liverpool. A banquet was given in the evening, at the Townhall, in honour of the Lord Mayor. Next day the Lord Mayor embarked on board the steamer Albert and visited the chief points of interest in connection with the shipping of the port. After lunching with the Mayor, he visited St. George's Hall and the Free Library, and then left for London.

The literary society in connection with Messrs. J. and R. Morley's establishment in Wood-street gave a dramatic entertainment on Wednesday, at the Cannon-street Hotel. The large hall was filled with an audience composed of the employés and their friends, among whom were a large number of ladies. Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., head of the firm, Mr. O. Morley, and Mr. H. Morley were present. The representation was of a highly satisfactory character.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey, the American Revivalist missionaries, who have been holding religious services in Scotland, Ireland, and the north of England, appeared for the first time at the Agricultural Hall on Tuesday evening, and conducted their services before a very large congregation. They held their first noon-day prayer meeting at Exeter Hall on Wednesday, and the building was densely crowded. Several requests for prayer having been read, Mr. Moody gave an address, and hymns were sung by Mr. Sankey and the audience. In the evening another service was held at the Agricultural Hall.

As the result of a chemical analysis of the waters supplied to the metropolis during February, Dr. Frankland reports that the condition of the Thames remained polluted during the early days of that month. The water from the river Lea, although showing further deterioration, was still superior to the Thames water. The waters delivered by the Chelsea, Southwark, and Grand Junction Companies were somewhat turbid from imperfect filtration, and the sample of the last-mentioned company contained moving organisms. The Kent Company's water continued to maintain its brilliancy and its other excellent qualities.

It has been officially notified that detachments of several of the metropolitan volunteer artillery corps will proceed to Sheerness on Easter Monday for practice with the rifled guns at the forts there.—Lord Elcho, commanding officer of the London Scottish Volunteers, has issued a memorandum to the effect that in the interest of that regiment it would not be advisable for him to accede to a proposal emanating from a majority of the members to change the dress of the corps from the present grey uniform to a scarlet coat and tartan kilt. He, at the same time, points out that no "invitation" to change the uniform has been issued by the War Office.

The effect of the cold weather of last week upon the public health is again shown in the Registrar-General's return by the large excess of deaths beyond the average. There were 2530 births and 1880 deaths registered. The births exceeded by 94, and the deaths by 261, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the five previous weeks had steadily increased from 409 to 576, further rose last week to 612, and exceeded the corrected average weekly number by 229; of these 410 resulted from bronchitis, 117 from pneumonia, and 24 from asthma. There were 2 deaths from smallpox, 12 from measles, 36 from scarlet fever, 13 from diphtheria, 58 from whooping-cough, 23 from fever, and 18 from diarrhoea.

The Caledonian Society's anniversary ball was held yesterday week at Willis's Rooms, which were decorated with the escutcheons and tartans of a score of clans. William Ross, the Queen's piper, played Lady McKenzie of Seaforth's strathspey, and Campbell of Islay's reel, before supper, and "The Black Watch March to Coomassie" and other striking Highland arrangements during supper; and he was then presented with the society's silver medal, with the inscription "William Ross, in recognition of services rendered to the society by the gracious permission of her Majesty the Queen." He already wore eight medals gained of the Highland Society, and at Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Stirling, over the Highland uniform, which, being also worn by many of the dancers, gave picturesqueness to the room.

The fourth annual drawing of the Printers' Art-Union will take place at the London Tavern to-day (Saturday), at two p.m.

The total number of emigrants from the port of Liverpool during February was 3749, which shows a decrease of 1841 as compared with the corresponding period last year.

Mr. Forster, M.P., has accepted an invitation to unveil, on April 3, the statue which is being erected at the entrance to Lister Park, Bradford, in honour of Mr. S. C. Lister, manufacturer, Manningham Mills, to whom the town is indebted for many improvements in combing and weaving machinery.

A meeting was held on Wednesday in the Council Chamber, Glasgow, to consider the erection of a monument to Thomas Campbell. A sum of £1200 has been raised, and about £300 is still required. A committee was appointed to carry out the project, and the Town Council will be asked to grant a site in George-square.

The election at Norwich resulted in the return of Mr. Tillett, the numbers being—Tillett (L), 5887; Colonel Wilkinson (C), 5079. At St. Ives, Mr. Praed, who had been unseated, was again elected, the numbers being—Praed (C), 658; Lycett (L), 550. Mr. Praed's majority at the previous election was sixty-five. By these elections the Government lose a vote.

An experiment full of interest to the working men of Liverpool is about to be tried in the neighbourhood of the north and south docks. It is the establishment of dining-halls for the benefit of the working men, where they can get wholesome food at the lowest possible price, and in which, too, they can have the food which their wives bring them warmed, and can then partake of it in comfort.

A composite screw-corvette, called the Opal, was launched on Tuesday, from the yard of Messrs. Boxford and Son, at Sunderland. She has fourteen guns, and is of 2100 indicated horse power; her length between perpendiculars is 220 ft.; extreme breadth, 40 ft.; and her armament will be fourteen 64-pounders. This is the fourth corvette which has been built by the firm for Government, but the Opal is the largest. She was named by Miss Boxford.

A national conference was held, on Tuesday, in the City Hall, Dublin, to consider the best means of carrying out the celebration of the O'Connell centenary on Aug. 6. The Lord Mayor, who presided, stated that the statue by the late Mr. Foley would not be ready; but the programme of the celebration would include a great procession, a banquet, a religious ceremonial (in which Roman Catholic prelates from Germany and Italy would attend), a musical fête, a conversation, and excursions.

Lord Henry Lennox gives an account in the *Times* of his voyage in the Bessemer from Hull to Gravesend. The weather and the sea were rough, but there was, Lord Henry says, an almost total absence of pitching, and nothing like heavy or violent rolling. The machinery for working the suspended saloon was not altogether in order, but it appeared to Lord Henry that its success, if not quite all that could be desired, was more than could have been fairly expected at the very first sea trial. "I am quite convinced," his Lordship says, "that in this ship a very great step in advance has been made towards remedying the discomforts of the present Channel passage."



THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION: PREPARING THE ALERT IN PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

When the Lord Chancellor, having spoken a funeral oration over it, in which indignation and sorrow appeared to be mingled, withdrew his bill for amending the Judicature Act by entirely abolishing the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords, many persons were taken by surprise. It only then became obvious that the strong Government with which we are blessed had been within an ace of breaking up from internal dissensions; for it is well believed that, finding a cabal against him in the Cabinet in reference to the question of the appellate jurisdiction of the Lords, the Lord Chancellor was prepared to resign, and such a weakening influence could have had only one consequence. As it is whispered, sustained by the support and sympathy of the Prime Minister, Lord Cairns consented to forego his measure; and the coming into operation of the Judicature Act is certainly postponed until the Greek kalends. So far had the plot in which his familiar friends and colleagues had joined against the holder of the Great Seal gone that Mr. Walpole had been induced to put his respectability and his forcible-feebleness at the disposal of the conspirators, and to undertake the unconstitutional course of asking the opinion of one House on a measure which was under consideration in another. As it is, Mr. Walpole's new occupation *ad hoc* is gone; and the Commons will be spared listening to an elaborate verbal dissertation, but which in substance would be about as substantial as puff paste.

It would seem that Dr. Kenealy is desirous of keeping that anxious curiosity which is agitating every mind, and especially the Parliamentary mind, in regard to his reproduction of the Tichborne trial in the House, in a state of flutter; for he has postponed his motion thereon until after Easter, which is equivalent to its being relegated to the middle of August. Perhaps he might have been influenced by the fact that the chance of the ballot for places for motions on the 16th had gone contrary to him, and that his resolution was at the bottom of the list; although it was believed those gentlemen who had precedence would have given way in his favour rather than lose for a while the tremendous intellectual enjoyment which he was about to afford. Or it may be that the reception which he obtained in the House in his controversy with Mr. Evelyn Ashley had caused in him some compunctious visitings with regard to the cataract, ever-flowing, of eloquence and eccentricity of language which he was about to discharge on the devoted heads of members, and that he was thus induced to pause in his intent; for be it said that Dr. Kenealy's debut as a member was by no means the fiasco and the scandal which was anticipated. For the most part, he demeaned himself quietly, and bore the fiery observations of Mr. Evelyn Ashley and the inarticulate comments and laughter of the House (which by-the-way, were not worse, or even so bad, as some that Mr. Whalley has ere now had to encounter) with outward patience at least. When too, he—as from time to time he did—began to lapse into that style which may be designated Tichbornese, and cries of disapproval rang out, he checked himself and changed his tone with considerable address. In particular, when he finished what were intended to be his concluding sentences with a phrase which, under the circumstances, constituted an amusing bathos, and produced a burst of laughter, he recovered himself instantly, and so managed his very last words that genuine cheers accompanied him to his seat. Even partial and rather hypercritical persons have been heard to acknowledge that he proved to be not so black as he has been painted.

Only those who for their sins (say the Speaker and the clerks at the table) are condemned to listen to the bald, disjointed talk which is staple in the House night after night and hour after hour can appreciate at its real value the diversion which such speeches as those of Sir Wilfrid Lawson afford. If his jokes are prepared, as Mr. Bernal Osborne's, when he was chief jester to the House, obviously were, he has acquired in perfection the art of seeming spontaneity; and, what is more, his quips are not mere fringes on his matter, but they are made most ingeniously to serve his argument. When he was moving, the other day, a reduction of the Army he was in the highest feather, and almost every sentence was a jocose epigram. The idea that England has no invaders to fear but the Pope and the Colorado beetle was racy enough; but who shall describe the jovial appositeness of the comparison that our having, according to the First Lord of the Admiralty, only a phantom fleet was no more true than that that right honourable and stalwart gentleman was himself a phantom, was inimitable, and the mirth that was thereby provoked was almost dangerous. Possibly hypercritical persons might insinuate that there was a slight solecism, a defect in taste, when the early Christians and the Articles of the Church were presented from a comic point of view, especially as it might have been thought that this portion of the speech was enunciated with even more unction than the rest; but Sir Wilfrid is the chartered libertine of Parliament, and every one must laugh with him, even though it be sometimes with a misgiving that one ought to be suddenly grave.

The Opposition has been pursuing with persistence their tactics against the Regimental Exchanges Bill; and certainly they have put forth some strength in debate. But it can hardly be said that they have achieved very much. On the whole, Mr. Goschen justified the selection of him to lead the second organised attack on the bill, for he was nearly eloquent, almost impassioned at times, and had gathered together every possible argument and insinuation which could bear on the case he had to make out. Nevertheless, the only thing that was certain was that he exhausted himself, and would have exhausted the House if anything like a real House had stayed to listen to him. Noticeable on the Opposition side of the question was the deliverance of Sir Henry Havelock, which, though somewhat rugged and deficient in arrangement, was made effective by one episode that it contained, which consisted of an illustration of his contention taken from the military career of his distinguished father. Undoubtedly he proved that he can, as a speaker, be a good continuer, and is quite capable of filling up a couple of hours during the still and empty period of debate. Never was Sir William Harcourt more elaborate, never did he pound argument into powder more, never did he more illuminate his statements with flashes of wit; but somehow his speech, as a whole, did not satisfy or charm, though it received the compliment of an instant reply from the Prime Minister. On the face of things it was the duty of Mr. Hardy to wind up the debate, but it did not seem good to him to do so; and for some time it might have been observed that he and Mr. Disraeli were in deep conference on the Treasury bench; papers were consulted between them, and it thus became apparent that the Premier was to complete the discussion. Some persons may have observed that Mr. Disraeli during this Session has shown a tendency towards keeping debates within the limit of twelve o'clock, and on this occasion this proclivity was strongly marked. It had been arranged that Mr. Cave, who, as Judge Advocate General, may be credited with having the means of acquiring some knowledge of army administration, was to have followed Sir William Harcourt, while Lord Hartington was to have succeeded and made the penultimate speech

of the debate. But when Sir William Harcourt ceased it was rather more than half-past eleven, and so Mr. Disraeli, with an air of decision, rose and took up the word, determinedly ignoring the claims of the other two appointed speakers. It may be that he was physically fatigued; it may be that he was unconsciously feeling the effects of the superb Parliamentary dinners which he is giving twice a week; and, though one trembles even to hint at such a thing, it may be that he was not omnipotent on the subject in hand; but what is certain is, that he made an elaborately-shadowy speech, in which he did not even contribute, as his manner has so happily been this Session, to the hilarity of the House.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the Duke of St. Albans asked why certain theatres under the Lord Chamberlain's jurisdiction are closed on Ash Wednesday and others are not; also why distinctions of the same kind are made between music-halls in London north and south of the Thames, and whether anything could be done to relax the restrictions with regard to morning performances. The Marquis of Hertford, in reply, explained that the distinctions referred to are due to the fact that the places of amusement are under different jurisdictions, while with regard to early entertainments supplementary licences are issued by the Lord Chamberlain.

The Lord Chancellor on Monday read a letter from Sir John Shaw-Lefevre in which the writer resigned the office of Clerk of the Parliaments, which he had held for twenty-one years. His Lordship afterwards announced that in consequence of the opposition which had been offered to the Judicature Bill he should withdraw that measure. A discussion followed, in the course of which Lord Selborne expressed great regret at the step thus taken; the Duke of Richmond observed that it was not desirable for a Government, however strong, to force a measure on an unwilling House; Lord Grey said the bill ought not to have been withdrawn under the influence of secret agencies; and Lord Granville maintained that the imperative necessity of withdrawing it had not been shown. The subject having dropped, Lord Lauderdale pointed out the advantages of training boys for the Navy, and recommended the establishment of more training-ships. Afterwards, in reply to Lord Granville, the Earl of Derby justified the course taken by the Government in recognising the Governments of Marshal Serrano and King Alfonso.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Increase of the Episcopate Bill, on Tuesday, Lord Houghton moved that the measure be referred to a Select Committee; but, after a debate, the amendment was negatived, and the House went into Committee on the bill. A clause was added by the Lord Chancellor providing that when a second bishop was appointed to a diocese the stipend thereof should be equally divided between the two prelates. With some other amendments in matters of detail, the bill passed through Committee.

The Duke of Richmond on Thursday said it was proposed that their Lordships should adjourn for the Easter recess on Friday, the 19th inst., and reassemble on Tuesday, April 6. On the order of the day for considering the letter from Sir John George Shaw-Lefevre, K.C.B., tendering the resignation of his office, the Duke of Richmond moved a resolution declaring that the House had received with sincere concern the resignation of Sir John Shaw-Lefevre, K.C.B., of the office of Clerk of Parliaments on account of recent indisposition and his advancing age, and that they thought it right to record the just sense which they entertained of the zeal, ability, diligence, and integrity with which he had executed the important duties of his office during a period of nearly twenty-seven years. After some observations from Lord Selborne, the motion was unanimously agreed to. The Duke of Richmond then moved an address to the Crown recommending Sir John Lefevre to her Majesty's Royal grace and bounty. This was also adopted. The Patents for Inventions Bill passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the motion to go into Committee of Supply, yesterday week, Mr. O'Reilly brought forward the subject of primary education in Ireland, urging that it is unsatisfactory, and suggesting that the position of the teachers would be improved by better training and salaries, and by supplying them with residences, and that additions should be made to the Education Fund by means of local contributions by rates or otherwise. Upon this Mr. Weldon moved an amendment to the effect that the object in view would be better attained by providing residences, continuing the system of payment by results, increasing the class salaries, and securing pensions to teachers. In the course of the discussion that followed Sir M. Hicks Beach made a statement which satisfied the Irish members, and the motions were withdrawn. Mr. Goldsmid next called attention to the puzzling questions now being put to the metropolitan ratepayers under the Metropolitan Valuation Act, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the questions were framed in conformity with the law. Sir Charles Dilke having inquired what are the powers in existence to check the supply of bad water by the metropolitan companies, Mr. Sclater-Booth replied that the Local Government Board have authority to interfere, and had used it in a recent case. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and Mr. Hunt moved the vote of £98,620 for the Arctic expedition. He prefaced it by a rapid narrative of the events and communications which had led the Government to consider and, finally, to decide on the expedition, the main object of which, he said, was the discovery, if possible, of the true magnetic pole; and he read passages from the scientific and other reports which led to the conviction that the service, in our improved knowledge of Arctic voyaging and its conditions, was not so perilous as in former times. Explaining next the principal features of the plan of the expedition, he said that it was to sail in May, by way of Baffin's Bay and Smith's Sound; her Majesty's ship Alert and a seal-fishery vessel, which had been renamed the Discovery, were being fitted for the service under the superintendence of Sir L. McClintock; and it was intended that while the Alert went forward the Discovery should remain at 82 deg. to serve as a rescue and dépôt ship. If the ships did not return as early as was expected a third vessel would be sent out in 1877 to supply the men with provisions and, if necessary, to bring them home. Mr. Hunt also mentioned in fitting terms of acknowledgment the assistance which had been rendered by Austria, Denmark, and the United States. Mr. E. Collins made some practical suggestions as to the fitting, stores, and clothing. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Yeaman warmly approved the expedition. Mr. Goschen also expressed a hope that it would be completely successful; and Mr. A. Egerton having given some explanation on matters of detail, the vote was agreed to. Several supplementary and excess votes for the Naval and Civil Services were also agreed to. Colonel Beresford obtained leave to bring in a bill for improving the supply of water to the metropolis.

Dr. Kenealy on Monday postponed his motion respecting the Tichborne trial till after Easter. After Mr. Morgan Lloyd had proposed and withdrawn a motion for a Select Committee

to inquire into the administration of justice in Wales, and a motion by Sir Wilfrid Lawson in favour of a reduction in the British army had been rejected by 224 to 61, the House went into Committee of Supply. Mr. Hardy then brought forward the Army Estimates. Having stated that the number of men required would be 129,281 and that the estimate was £13,488,200, he explained the nature and causes of the items of increased expenditure. He also showed what progress had been made in the formation of the brigade dépôts, and the fortifications at home and abroad; said that the state of military education was satisfactory, and the health of the Army fair; and announced that there would be no manœuvres on a large scale this year, but that the drills at Aldershot would be repeated. The right hon. gentleman further showed that the total strength of all the military services is 450,000 men, and, after having touched on other subjects, observed that, although the condition of the Army is not perfect, it is on the whole satisfactory. After considerable discussion the vote was passed.

An unusual breach of the privileges of the House occurred on Tuesday night. Two strangers contrived to pass into the House without being detected, took seats on the second bench below the gangway on the Opposition, and remained until the House was being cleared for the division on the motion of Mr. Pease on the Capital Estates of Durham, when, as they were quietly passing out, they were recognised as intruders. On reaching the lobby they were stopped and detained for some time, and then discharged by order of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Their statement was that they came into the Central Hall with orders of admission to the Strangers' Gallery, and on asking a policeman their way thither they were told to go straight on, which they did literally, and thus passed into the House, no one obstructing them. Replying to Mr. Puleston, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that there is a deficiency of four millions and a half in the accounts of the National Debt Commissioners with the trustees of savings banks and friendly societies, and that it is increasing. Mr. Pease having brought forward a complaint by the lessees of lands under the Chapter of Durham against the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, that body was defended by Messrs. Mowbray and Cubitt, and a motion on the subject was rejected by 137 to 120. Mr. Dixon then examined the new education code just issued, and, while approving of it generally, objected to some of its details. A lengthy discussion followed, and finally Mr. Dixon's motion was negatived. Afterwards Captain Bedford Pim brought in a bill for the establishment of county training-schools and training-ships, and the Attorney-General obtained a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Acts relating to corrupt practices at elections. Later, the Foreign Loans Registration Bill was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Loans to Foreign States; the East India Home Government Pensions Bill also passed the second reading; the Public Worship Facilities Bill was referred to a Select Committee; the report of Supply was brought up and agreed to, and the Superannuation Act (1859) Amendment Bill was read the third time and passed. The House having gone into Committee on Ways and Means, a vote of £880,522 was agreed to, and the House resumed. The Mutiny Bill was read the first time.

Mr. Vans Agnew, on Wednesday, moved the second reading of the Hypothec (Scotland) Bill, the object of which was to abolish the preference of landlords over other creditors for the payment of rent. Mr. Gregory moved to reject it, and the discussion of the measure occupied the greater part of the sitting. On a division, the bill was thrown out by 156 to 138. Afterwards Mr. Kavanagh proposed the second reading of the Agricultural Labourers (Ireland) Bill; but, as the debate was in progress at a quarter to six, it was necessarily adjourned. The second readings of the Matrimonial Causes and Marriage Law (Ireland) Bill and the Mutiny Bill were agreed to.

In reply to Mr. Ritchie, Mr. W. H. Smith, on Thursday, said that the new rules for free admission to the Tower of London on Mondays and Fridays would come into force on April 1. Mr. Walpole, in replying to Mr. O'Morgan, said he did not at present intend to press forward his motion respecting the Appellate Jurisdiction of the House of Lords; but he reserved to himself full power to bring it on at any future period should he think it advisable to do so. Mr. Disraeli said he hoped that the discussion on the Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings Bill might be finished that night, and that it would be proceeded with in Committee on Thursday next. The Friendly Societies Bill would be placed down for Committee to-morrow, and the Regimental Exchanges Bill would be the first order for Monday. He trusted that the House would pass it through Committee on Monday. The Peace Preservation Bill would be the first order on Monday, the 22nd, and it was intended to proceed with it until the House rose on Thursday, the 25th inst., until Monday, April 5. On Thursday, April 8, they proposed to take the second reading of the Merchant Shipping Acts Amendments Bill, and on April 15 the Chancellor of the Exchequer would introduce the Budget. On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Sandford moved the exemption of incomes under £300 a year from payment of income tax, but the House rejected the motion by 213 to 77. The Navy Estimates were then considered, and occupied the attention of the House nearly the remainder of the night.

The "silver wedding," or twenty-fifth anniversary wedding day, of a happily-married pair in Germany, as well as the fiftieth yearly celebration, or "golden wedding," is a fit occasion for the meeting of their personal friends, to offer the due congratulations upon such prolonged domestic life in mutual companionship. This was the case, last Monday, in the household of Mr. George Cruikshank, the original humourist and moralist of graphic art, who, during more than sixty years, has been one of the prime favourites, in his own line, of the great multitude among his countrymen disposed to enjoy and admire works of that entertaining character. The veteran artist, whose father, Isaac Cruikshank, was a painter in water colours and etcher of some reputation, is stated to have been born in London, on Sept. 27, 1792, but we doubt whether another year should not be added to the computation of his age. It is a point hereafter to be settled, for he is now engaged in writing the history of his life and times, which will contain, we should think, a very interesting account of many people and things partly known to ourselves and our fathers. But though above eighty years old at this time, he is as hale and active a man, as brisk and cheerful, as any between fifty and sixty; and the large party who crowded his house in Hampstead-road last Monday, including many ladies and gentlemen of note in the world of art and literature, were delighted to see both him and Mrs. Cruikshank looking so well. An address was delivered on behalf of the company, to which Mr. Cruikshank made a genial and graceful reply. With reference to a subscription lately opened by the Rev. C. Rogers and Mr. S. C. Hall for a testimonial to this good old popular instructor and entertainer, it is Mr. Cruikshank's desire that it should be applied to purchase the entire collection of his drawings, etchings, engravings, and pictures still available, for presentation to the nation, with due arrangements to have them preserved as a free exhibition.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA SEASON.

Some weeks ago we announced the opening of the Royal Italian Opera to take place on March 30, and Mr. Gye's prospectus, just issued, now gives us the details of the arrangements for the forthcoming season. Madame Adelina Patti and Mdlle. Albani are again members of the company. In addition to repetitions of their well-known charming performances, the first-named artist will reappear as the heroine in M. Gounod's "Romeo e Giulietta," which opera is to be revived, after seven years' interval. The great success achieved by Mdlle. Albani in America as Elsa in Wagner's "Lohengrin" has determined the production this season of an opera which has before been promised, but was withheld by both our opera establishments.

The other novelties, or quasi-novelties, contemplated by Mr. Gye are a revival of Rossini's "Semiramide" and the production of an Italian version of Herold's "Le Pré aux Clercs."

Besides the great singers already mentioned, the list of lady vocalists comprises the names of Mesdames Vilda, Sinico, Saar, Corsi, and Dell' Anese, Mdlles. Marimon, D'Angeri, Scalchi, Smeroschi, Bianchi, Cottino, Pezzotta, Ghiotti, and Calasch. To these are to be added five new comers, Mdlle. Zaré Thalberg (daughter of the great pianist, her first appearance on any stage); Mdlle. Proch, Herr Seideman, and Signori Tamagno and De Sanctis.

The remaining members of the company have all been before associated with the Royal Italian Opera. They are Signori Nicolini, Bolis, Pavani, Piazza, Sabater, Bettini, Rossi, Manfredi, Marino, Graziani, Maurel, Cotogni, Faure, Baga-giolo, Capponi, Ciampi, Tagliacico, Fallar, and Raguer.

The band and chorus are to be on the same scale of efficiency as before, with occasional augmentations; and Signori Vianesi and Bevnigani will continue to divide the duties of conductor. Mr. Carrodus is again principal and solo violinist, Mr. Pittman retains his office as organist, and Mr. D. Godfrey continues to be director of the military band. Mdlle. Girod returns as one of the principal dancers, Mdlles. Ricci and Travelli being announced to appear in this department for the first time in England. M. Desplaces (who succeeded the late Mr. Augustus Harris) is stage-manager, and, also as before, Messrs. Dayes and Caney are the principal scenic artists.

The opera chosen for the opening night is Rossini's "Guglielmo Tell."

Mr. Mapleson's season of Her Majesty's Opera at Drury-Lane Theatre is announced to open on April 10. The detailed programme of arrangements was not issued at the time of our writing. Among other points of interest, it is known that "Lohengrin" is to be produced, in the Italian version in which Signor Campanini appeared as the hero at Bologna—this version having also been subsequently used in America, where the same singer also personated Lohengrin, the character of Elsa having been represented, with special success, by Madame Christine Nilsson. These features are to be included in the forthcoming production of the opera at Drury-Lane Theatre, where additional strength will be given to the cast by the appearance of Mdlle. Titiens as Ortrud.

The worthiest musical tribute yet rendered to the memory of Sir Sterndale Bennett was that which was offered by the Crystal Palace concert of last Saturday, when all the music performed was by the deceased composer. The selection was prefaced by an "Elegy," a graceful piece of orchestral writing, contributed for the occasion by Mr. T. Wingham, who was a pupil at Sir Sterndale's at the Royal Academy of Music. The concert began with the charming overture entitled "The Wood Nymph," composed during Bennett's visit to Leipzig in 1838. The next instrumental piece was the fine pianoforte concerto in C minor, No. 3 of the four published works of the kind, two more remaining in manuscript. In was this which Bennett chose for his own first performance at the Leipzig Gewandhaus Concerts; and it and his admirable playing drew forth a warm eulogy from Robert Schumann in the German musical paper of which he was editor. The concerto was admirably played by Miss Agnes Zimmermann, whose brilliant execution of its many difficult bravura passages and appreciative interpretation of its pervading grace and delicacy left nothing to be desired. The performance produced a marked impression, which was paralleled by the lady's subsequent playing of the charming unaccompanied *rondo piacevole*. Very interesting was it to hear, on Saturday, the overture written in illustration of Byron's "Parisina." This was one of Bennett's earliest works, and it had been withheld by him from public performance since 1848. Its re-hearing confirmed the impression that it is one of his finest productions, both as to interest of subject and variety of orchestral treatment. Its successful revival can scarcely fail to lead to its frequent repetition. The remaining instrumental piece was the highly imaginative fantasia-overture composed in illustration of passages from Moore's "Paradise and the Peri." The principal solo vocalists were Miss Antoinette Sterling and Mr. Vernon Rigby, the former of whom gave the songs, "The Better Land," "Castle Gordon," and "Gentle Zephyr," to the latter singer having been assigned the air "O, Meadow" (with its recitative) from "The May Queen," and the song "To Chloe in sickness." Three students of the Royal Academy of Music—Miss Jessie Jones, Mr. H. Guy, and Mr. Wadmore—sang the trio (from "The May Queen") "The Hawthorn in the glade," and, with the addition of Miss Thekla Fischer (also a student in the same institution), the quartet from "The Woman of Samaria," "God is a spirit" (encored), and the part-songs, "Sweet stream" and "Come live with me." Mr. Manns conducted with his invariable efficiency.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert Herr Joachim was again the leading violinist and Mdlle. Krebs reappeared as the pianist. The former played as his solo the chaconne of Bach for violin alone; and, being encored, gave another movement from the sonata to which that belongs. The lady pianist gave Schumann's toccata with great brilliancy, and the two artists were associated in Beethoven's great "Kreutzer" sonata. A quartet of Haydn's and German lieder, well sung by Mdlle. Sophie Löwe, completed the programme. The quartet party was the same as usual; and Sir J. Benedict occupied his customary post as accompanist.

The British Orchestral Society opened its third season, at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday evening, when special tribute was paid to the memory of the late Sir Sterndale Bennett by devoting the entire concert to performances of his works. The programme comprised the symphony in G minor, the fantasia overture illustrative of "Paradise and the Peri," the overture entitled the "Naiads," the fourth pianoforte concerto (in F minor), the songs "To Chloe in Sickness" and "May Dew" (by Miss Edith Wynne), the air from "The May Queen," "O meadow clad" (by Mr. H. Guy), and the trio and quartet which were given at Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert; the vocalists, besides those already mentioned, having been Miss A. Roche and Mr. Wadmore. The concerto was very finely played by Miss Florence May, whose performance produced a very marked impression. The great and genuine success

achieved by this young lady should lead to a prominent career. The orchestral playing throughout the evening was of a very high order. Mr. George Mount conducted, as heretofore.

This week's concert at the Royal Albert Hall consisted of performances of Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" ("Hymn of Praise") and Rossini's "Stabat Mater," on Tuesday evening. On Tuesday next (St. Patrick's Eve) an Irish festival concert is to be given.

Mdlle. Marie Kreb's second Recital (and last of the present series) took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when her programme included Beethoven's great solo sonata, dedicated to Count Waldstein, his Polonaise, Schumann's "Carnaval," and detached pieces by Bach, Rubinstein, Chopin, and Carl Krebs.

The programme of the second of Mr. Coenen's three concerts of chamber music—given at St. George's Hall on Thursday evening—comprised Gernsheim's pianoforte quartet in E flat, Brahms's sonata for piano and violoncello in E minor, and Svendsen's otet for stringed instruments.

The second subscription concert, of the new season, of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir, was to take place yesterday (Friday) evening. The programme consisted of sacred music, and included the re-appearance of Miss Eva Leslie, and the début of Mr. Riccardi, a new basso. Of the performances we must speak next week.

A meeting was held on Monday at the School of Art, Sheffield, to consider the desirability of erecting a monument to Sir W. Sterndale Bennett (who was a native of the town); and it was decided to erect a marble bust of the deceased composer in Butler's Hall, with a suitable inscription.

The sixty-third season of the Philharmonic Society will begin on St. James's Hall on Thursday evening next, when several compositions by Sir Sterndale Bennett will be performed, in tribute to the memory of the deceased composer, who was, for several seasons, conductor of the Society's concerts. The pieces to be given are:—The Funeral March from his music to "Ajax" (for the first time) and the orchestral prelude to the same work; and the sacred cantata, "The Woman of Samaria."

Mendelssohn's oratorio, "St. Paul," will be performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society at Exeter Hall on Friday next. The usual Passion-week performance of "The Messiah" will take place on Wednesday, the 24th inst.

We are authorised to state that Dr. Chipp has renewed his candidature for the Musical Professorship in Cambridge University, he having retired only on the assurance that Mr. Macfarren would be unopposed. Dr. Gauntlett is also a candidate.

Madame Adelina Patti, at her benefit performance at the St. Petersburg opera on the 1st inst., was presented by the subscribers with a diadem of diamonds and sapphires.

LAW AND POLICE.

Compensation to the amount of £2400 has been awarded in the Sheriffs' Court in satisfaction of a claim made by an owner of property against the London School Board on account of the establishment of a school at Notting-hill—£2000 being for a house and land, and £400 for deprivation of access and the "nuisance" arising from the noise of the school.

Vice-Chancellor Malins has allowed the demurrer in an action brought by Messrs. Doss against the Secretary for India on account of a debt incurred by the Nawab of Oude eighty years ago, holding that the claim was too stale to be enforced, and that, even if it could be sustained, a Court of Chancery was not the proper tribunal to appeal to in the matter.

On Tuesday the second division of the Court of Session at Edinburgh affirmed the decision of Lord Young in the Outer House, dismissing the claim preferred by Lord Perth to the Perth estates, held by Baroness Willoughby D'Eresby.

Mr. Collinson, a breeder of canaries, has been awarded, in the Secondary Court, £950 damages for injuries sustained by him in the accident at Thorpe, on the Great Eastern Railway.

At the Guildhall, on Tuesday, a Norfolk butcher was convicted of having sent to the London market four quarters of beef unfit for human food, and was fined £20, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

In the course of a trial for wounding, at the Middlesex Sessions, on Monday, it was shown that the prosecutor had accepted £3 compensation from the prisoner, and had agreed not to proceed further against him; but that a magistrate had bound him over to do so. Sentence of nine months' imprisonment was passed. In another case a man, who had been previously sentenced for stealing some oats, and had been released in order to attend his wife's funeral, was now, in consideration of his general good character, allowed to go at large. Robberies of various kinds were the principal cases tried at Tuesday's sitting, and sentences of from six months' hard labour to seven years' penal servitude were passed. One of the prisoners, on whom the heaviest penalty was visited, was a man who had been in the habit of stealing money from errand-boys. John Williams, having been found guilty, on Wednesday, of the robbery of some money, was shown to have been convicted sixteen times during twenty years, and to have been twice sentenced to penal servitude. He was again condemned to that punishment for five years. Agnes Arnason, a Frenchwoman, was convicted, on Thursday, of robbing her furnished apartments, and two previous convictions against her having been proved, she was sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for seven years.

William Henry Walter and Edward Murray, who had been released on a charge of assault and larceny, are being proceeded against by the Treasury at the Mansion House for conspiracy, with other persons on the Continent, to defraud the public by means of the "General Society for Assurance against Losses on the Turf." Mr. Poland, in opening the case for the prosecution, on Monday, stated that Walter had been known under several different aliases, and had taken offices in various parts of London for the purpose of carrying on the business of the society, prospectuses of which had been issued bearing mythical names of persons of title. Another person, named Kerr, was also implicated in the matter, but he could not be found. Some evidence having been given, the prisoners were remanded in custody, bail being refused. Additional evidence was given on Wednesday, and they were again remanded.

Mr. Charles Mannors, described as a commission agent, was prosecuted at Lambeth, last Saturday, by the Treasury, on the charge of having kept a betting-house in West-square, St. George's-road. It was proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate that, in consequence of advertisements inserted in sporting newspapers, letters containing post-office orders were addressed to the defendant, who forwarded replies containing sporting "tips" and the latest information bearing upon racing events. He was fined £100. Mr. Robert Davey, a printer, of Dorset-street, Fleet-street, has also been fined £100 for keeping a betting-house.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

At last the frost seems to have fairly disappeared, and we hear of no more postponements of meetings. The chief steeplechase at Croydon last week can scarcely be said to have proved a success, as only nine came to the post, and most of them were very moderate. The Irish horse, Lancet (11 st. 4 lb.), won with ridiculous ease from St. Aubyn (11 st. 5 lb.) and Belle (10 st. 11 lb.). It may be remembered that he was heavily backed for the great event at Croydon in December, but, going amiss soon after his arrival in England, could not be brought to the post. He has plenty of speed; and, like most Irish steeplechasers, is a finished jumper. Marin (12 st.) was never dangerous, and Casse Tête (10 st. 13 lb.), always a wretch to look at, has lost every vestige of the form which enabled her to win the Grand National. The sport at Bristol has been scarcely so good as was anticipated, the fields for the various races being very small. Duke of Cambridge (11 st. 6 lb.), who ran badly in a similar event at Croydon, won the City Grand Annual Hurdle Race, Marin (12 st. 2 lb.) being second, and the favourite, Barton (11 st. 2 lb.), who evidently felt the effects of his severe fall at Croydon, a bad third. Master Mowbray (10 st. 13 lb.), who has won three important steeplechases of late, had matters all his own way in the Ashton Court Steeplechase, for though Mrs. Starr (11 st. 2 lb.) was the better jumper, she had no chance when it came to racing.

The University crews have at last arrived at Putney to complete their preparation for the great struggle of next Saturday, the 20th. Cambridge this year has gone through so many "permutations and combinations" that the crew, as now constituted, is totally different from that which was originally intended to represent the University. Naturally, therefore, the rowing shows a want of finish and uniformity, especially in rough weather, and that they have not created a favourable impression upon the critics is pretty clear from the fact that, in spite of the prestige attaching to them, on account of five consecutive victories, odds are freely laid upon their opponents. They are, however, a strong set of men, four of them old Blues, and have the advantage of an excellent stroke in Mr. Rhodes. The Oxonians this year have been very fortunate. The crew was early selected, and the men who commenced training together two months ago are, with one exception, those who are now rowing on the Thames at Putney. As powerful as the Cantabs, and far better together, it is very probable that they will this year succeed in turning the tide of victory in their favour. It seems likely that their general condition, from a training point of view, will be better than that of their opponents; and it is almost certain that they will be able to stay the course, a point which is not quite so clear in the case of the Light Blues, as one of their men is very young; and another, a recent importation into the boat, may not be sufficiently trained by the day of the race. Appended are the names of the men and their latest weights:—

CAMBRIDGE.		st. lb.	OXFORD.		st. lb.
P. J. Hibbert, St. John's	11	6	H. M'D. Courtney, Pem-	11	1
(bow)	11	6	broke (bow)	11	1
2. W. B. Close, Trinity	11	10	2. H. P. Marriott, Brasenose	11	10
3. G. C. Dicker, Trinity	11	11	3. J. E. Banks, University	11	12
4. W. G. Mitchell, Trinity	11	13	4. A. M. Mitchison, Pembroke	12	12
5. E. A. Phillips, Jesus	12	7	5. H. J. Stainer, St. John's	12	2
6. J. A. Aylmer, Trinity	12	13	6. M. Boustead, University	12	6
7. C. E. Benson, Trinity	11	7	7. T. C. Edwards-Moss	12	3
H. E. Rhodes, Jesus (stroke)	11	12	8. P. Way, Brasenose (str.)	10	12
G. L. Davis, Clare (cox.)	6	10	M. Hopwood, Ch. Ch. (cox)	8	4

Two important skiff-races have recently been decided on the Tyne. On Monday Ralph Hepplewhite and Thomas Winslip rowed from the High Level Bridge to the Scotswood Suspension Bridge for £100 a side, when the latter, who lost the toss for position, won as he liked by half a dozen lengths. Robert Bagnall and William Lumsden also competed for a similar amount on the following day, the course being from the Mansion House to the Scotswood Suspension Bridge, a distance of three miles and a half. After a tremendous struggle for a little more than a mile Lumsden appeared to tire, and, two fowls occurring, he ceased to persevere, and allowed Bagnall to come in first by six lengths. The race was awarded to the latter on the foul.

Two important billiard-matches have been decided at the Guildhall Tavern this week. On Monday evening D. Richards attempted to wrest the pyramid championship from W. Cook. The match, which was the best of twenty-one games, proved very exciting, as at the end of sixteen they had won eight each. Cook then took the next three, and won by eleven games to eight. A four-handed match was played on the following evening, Cook and Roberts giving Taylor and Stanley a start of 300 points in 1500 for £400. The play of all four was marvellously good, the best breaks being Cook, 185 (51 "spots"), 150 (8 and 34 "spots"), and 128 (36 "spots"); Roberts, 280 (17, 11, and 42 "spots") and 126 (37 "spots"); Taylor, 345 (11 and 91 "spots"); and Stanley, 210 (21 and 43 "spots"). Eventually the scratch men won by 190 points.

"Baily," for March, commences well with a portrait and memoir of Sir Robert Bateson Harvey, who is certainly the "popular" baronet, *par exemple*. "Amphion" contributes a very interesting paper on "Racers and Chasers," in which he fully discusses the curious fact that so many weedy animals, which can barely get six furlongs on the flat with a feather weight in the saddle, afterwards show themselves able to stay four miles of "fair hunting country!" with eleven or twelve stone on their backs; and he also protests against the tendency of the present day to make our steeplechase courses so ridiculously easy, that the fences can almost be galloped through. A short instalment of "Frank Raleigh of Watercombe" is poor, and does not advance the story very far; but "The Rowing Game" is a very spirited description of the Scottish "national sport" of curling. "Sirius" gives us nothing very new about the Waterloo Cup; but we can most cordially indorse all he writes on the disgraceful conduct of the Liverpool roughs, and unless strong measures are adopted, some very serious results may ensue at no distant date. "Our Van" whips in as usual. The driver, like the rest of us, is "frozen out," but whence does he get his unfailing supply of anecdotes? If he tells many more as good as the last few batches, we shall begin to believe that he invents them himself.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

A month past has made no apparent change in the relative positions of the Carlist and Alfonsist armies within a few miles of Estella, the town most strongly fortified and occupied by Don Carlos as his head-quarters in Navarre. The army of King Alfonso is reckoned at 70,000 men, with artillery, posted on the heights of San Christoval, and at Puente de Reina. The Carlists do not exceed 23,000, but the country people of Navarre seem to favour that side. They hold the position of Santa Barbara, four miles west of Estella, under Generals Mendiri and Eleo. The sketch by Mr. Melfon Prior, our Special Artist, engraved for this Number, was taken at Castejon, some twenty or thirty miles south of the actual theatre of the King's recent campaign, and on the road from Tafalla to Madrid. The railway bridge here over the river Ebro had been destroyed, so that passengers and luggage had to be conveyed across in barges hauled along ropes from shore to shore.



THE WAR IN SPAIN: CROSSING THE EBRO AT CASTIJON.

CHINESE FUNERAL CUSTOMS.



THE MING TOMB AT NANKING.



PROCESSION OF WOMEN VISITING A GRAVE IN CHINA.

CHINESE FUNERAL CUSTOMS.

The reported death of the Emperor of China will justify a few illustrations which we propose to give of the funeral customs of the nation, and we hope to give sufficient to enable our readers to form some idea of how an Emperor is buried in that country. What in China is revered and worshipped is the old man. Many marks of respect are due from youth to age; and when a man dies he is in part deified, as religious rites are performed at his grave for generations afterwards. To have a descendant at your grave for all future time is the desire of every Chinaman; and a descendant, in this case, means one who will come at the stated times and perform the ceremonies. The yearly festival of the tombs takes place in April, but a slighter ceremony takes place at the autumnal equinox. At the spring festival all people of good character go to their ancestral graves, put them in order, and then offer sacrifices. An Emperor is not exempt from these duties; and a splendid road once existed from Peking to the Ming tombs by which the Emperors of that dynasty went with their Courts to perform the rites. This road has been left to go to ruin. The rows of sculptured animals, of which we gave an illustration some two years ago, are still in existence, and the tombs themselves are yet in good order. Thirteen of the Mings were buried north of Peking; but the first of them was interred at Nankin, which was then the capital, and we give an engraving of the burying-place in our present number. Like those north of Peking, the approach is studded with figures of animals and men, and a few of the human figures are seen in the illustration. The tomb itself is a huge mound at the base of the hills, and this mode of burial has some importance in the present day, for it is the old tumulus or barrow form, which our archaeologists are exploring into by means of excavations in order to discover the prehistoric modes of burial practised by our own ancestors of the West. The Chinese, who have not varied much in their laws and customs for 2000 years back, still retain this primitive manner of sepulture. This, of course, refers to North China, for in the south the tombs are different; but, as it is the funeral of an Emperor of which we are giving whatever information we can, it is the northern practice we have to describe. The burial-place of the present dynasty, which is known as the Tai-Tsing, or "Great Pure Dynasty," is some distance away from Peking, in Mongolia; but an idea of it may be formed from the illustration we now present. The Wang-Ling, or Emperor's tomb, is that of Hung-Wu, and is a type of all the others. In those north of Peking none of them have the mound so large as this. It is said to be about a mile in circumference, and is only composed of earth, with a retaining wall round its base. Somewhere in the centre of the mound is the coffin. In front is an inclosure towards the south, for in this a tomb has to follow a strict Chinese rule applicable to all houses, temples, yamens—that is, official buildings or palaces—and within this inclosure stood (for they were all destroyed, most probably during the Taiping rebellion) a number of important buildings for those ceremonies due from the living Emperors to the dead.

When Hien-Feng, the father of the late Emperor, died, Prince Kung announced the fact to our Minister at Peking in a striking figure of speech. He wrote that "His Majesty the Emperor had departed on the Great Journey, ascending on the Dragon to be a Guest on High." Now the approach to the great grave mound at Nankin, with its colossal figures on each side, turns in a serpentine form, and has some reference to the Chinese *lung*, or dragon, which bears aloft the spirits of deceased Emperors. The base of the low hill round which this approach winds, as well as the range of higher hills to the north of the tomb, and also a small stream of water which passes at the tomb, have to do with a most curious system of geomancy by which the site of the tomb was determined. This is a peculiar deification of air and water, known as the Fung-Shuie—fung, air or wind; shuie, water. This combination of elements has a kind of personal existence in China, and has to be consulted in the selection of a site for a house or palace, and it is still more important that it should be studied in the choosing of a grave. It is impossible in our space to give anything like a complete idea of this power. Ko-Po is the author of a work written at least a thousand years ago on the Fung-Shuie. This treatise is called "The Book of Intermittent," and is still the book of reference on the subject. When a person dies in China he is not buried in a day or so, as with us. This Fung-Shuie has to be consulted, and it takes a long time, as well as a considerable expenditure of money, before the proper spot is discovered. The position of the hills has to be looked at, for they affect the movement of the air or wind, that is the *Fung*. Then a stream moving in a gentle murmuring way is considered a necessary condition—that is the water, or *Shuie*. These conditions have all been carefully realised in this Wang-Ling at Nankin. We propose to give further details of the Ming tombs in a future number.

The other illustration was sketched by our Special Artist when in Shanghai. It is a procession of women—probably the two wives of some one—and of a number of coolies carrying a feast to the deceased. It was at the Canton cemetery—that is, a place where the bodies are kept of those who belong to Canton until their relatives can find the means of sending them back to be buried in their native place. In fact, it is only a sort of sepulchral Pantheon. In this instance, the women and the priest entered where the coffin was placed beside a

row of others. The priest rang a bell at times, as he stood at the end of the coffin muttering prayers. A clod of earth was thrown on the coffin, and one of the women also threw a live cock upon it. The women were crying all the time. On the outside of the house they burned a paper figure, which one of the women carried. This was, no doubt, some form of sending a messenger to the dead; for anything burnt is supposed to go to heaven. At burials there is a paper figure called the *kan-loo-shin*—literally, "Opening the Road Spirit;" and it is sent as a pursuivant and herald of the dead in the realms beyond the grave. It is also called the "Devil-Seer." The materials for this Feast of the Dead were very ample. Whole animals in a cooked state, such as a pig, a sheep, or a goat, were carried on men's shoulders; other men carried wooden trays with numerous dishes. These all stood on the outside of the place while the curious rites were performed at the coffin, and then they all marched back again to Shanghai, where it is to be supposed that the food of the dead would become a feast for the living. Similar rites to these will be performed beside the body of the late Emperor. The Empress and all the wives will have to take their part in the ceremonies; most probably the young Emperor also, although he is only the cousin of the late Tung-Chih; and it may be months, perhaps years, before the body is removed to the burial-place of the dynasty. The Fung-Shuie must be consulted as to the proper place for the grave; and then the Astronomical Board, who are the Court Astrologers, will have to discover the proper day, hour, and even the minute, which will be most felicitous for the interment to take place. From this it will be seen that the probable date of the funeral must be a matter of great uncertainty.

ACCIDENTS.

Archdeacon Prest's brother, Mr. H. C. Prest, has been burnt to death in his room at Gateshead Rectory. It is supposed that he had a fit and fell on the fire.

Three persons have been killed at Elstead by partaking of pudding in which arsenic had been accidentally mixed.

The opinions of the Court of Inquiry into the loss of the La Plata have been published. Mr. Balguy, the stipendiary magistrate, holds that the ship, when she left Gravesend, was strong and seaworthy; that she was not overloaded, that her cargo was properly stowed, and that she was in proper trim. The cause of the disaster originated in the stoke-hole, and the want of care in the engineers' department appear to him unaccountable. The nautical assessors make a separate report, in which, while dismissing the idea of drunkenness on the part of the captain, they consider that he signally failed in his duty during the last few hours the vessel was afloat.

Respecting the loss of the mail steamer Havre off the coast of Guernsey, a Board of Trade inquiry has been held. The master, Captain Long, is pronounced guilty of neglect, and his certificate is to be suspended for twelve months.

While on her voyage from Antwerp to London, on the 2nd inst., the steamer Princess foundered off Calais owing to her cargo shifting. Seven of the crew were drowned. The rest were rescued by a French fishing-smack.

The Italian barque Giovanni, from Palermo for Boston, has been wrecked on Cape Cod. All on board, sixteen in number, except the steward, perished.

Some particulars of the loss of the Cape mail steamer Celt, off Quoin's Point, east of Cape Town, have arrived, and the news that no lives are lost is confirmed. The weather was fine when the vessel went ashore, and a signal asking whether she wanted assistance was not answered.

Twenty-two persons are known to have been saved from the wreck of the steamer Gothenburg, which had 120 passengers and crew. Among those lost are Judge Welling and many women and children.

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THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR IN LONDON.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The papers and correspondence relating to the equipment and fitting out of the Arctic expedition which is to start this summer have been presented to Parliament. They contain a great deal of matter with which the public is already familiar from the statements of depositions to the Government, the proceedings of the Royal Society, the Royal Geographical Society, and the various lectures that have been delivered on this subject. Amongst the earlier papers is a memorandum addressed by the Arctic committee of the Royal Geographical Society to the committee appointed by the Council of the Royal Society to confer with them on the subject of a renewal of Arctic exploration, and in this the general scientific results to be attained by a Polar expedition are thus stated:—

"The results of scientific importance to be derived from an examination of the immense unknown area round the North Pole are as numerous as the region to be explored is extensive. It may be shown that no such extent of an unknown area, in any part of the world, ever failed to yield results of practical as well as of purely scientific value; and it may safely be urged that, as it is mathematically certain that the area exists, it is impossible that its examination can fail to add largely to the sum of human knowledge. Further, it is necessary to bear in mind that the Polar area is, in many most important respects, of an altogether special character, affording exclusive opportunities for observing the condition of the earth's surface, and the physical phenomena there to be seen under certain extreme and singular circumstances, which are due to the relation of this area to the position of the axis of revolution of the terrestrial spheroid, and which have to be considered not only with reference to the present time, but to the earth's past history. It may be, therefore, received as certain that discoveries will be made in all branches of science, the exact nature of which cannot be anticipated. But there are also numerous objects, that have been stated and enumerated by the presidents and officers of the several scientific societies, the attainment of which makes it desirable to dispatch an Arctic expedition of discovery."

"These additional objects are enumerated at great length. With respect to the advantages to be derived from a study of Polar geology we are told that:—

"From the important part extreme cold has of late years been found to have played in the last geological, or glacial, period, it would be of much value to have exact observations of the effects produced on the rocks by the intense cold of the northern regions; to ascertain the extent, height, and range of the glaciers; and to note their effects on the surface of the country, and on the different classes of rocks. Again, it would be interesting to determine the extent of the river floods, and the depth of the channels they have excavated in the Arctic regions."

Again, in the department of zoology, Professor Newton, of Cambridge, has drawn attention to the interesting questions with regard to the migrations of birds, which will be solved by an examination of the unknown area. This memorandum states that:—

"The shores of the British Islands, and of many other countries in the northern hemisphere, are annually, for a longer or shorter period, frequented by a countless multitude of birds, which, there is every reason to believe, resort in summer to very high northern latitudes, for purposes the most important, and, since they continue the practice year after year, they must find the migration conducive to their advantage. There must be some water which is not always frozen; secondly, there must be some land on which they may set their feet; and, thirdly, there must be plenty of food, supplied either by the water or by the land, or by both, for their nourishment and that of their progeny."

This memorandum also reviews what has been done during the past century in the matter of Polar exploration, the general result of which, it is stated, points distinctly to the two following conclusions—that, with the introduction of steam power in Arctic ships, and the remarkable improvements in navigating them, navigation in Polar seas has been rendered comparatively safe, and those maladies warded off from which seamen had suffered in ancient times; and that, with proper organisation and good discipline, double the work could be accomplished: while the men employed have sought Arctic service as the most popular employment in the Navy. These matters having been referred to the Hydrographer of the Navy, he reported in October; and on Nov. 17 Mr. Disraeli wrote to Sir H. Rawlinson announcing that the Government had determined to lose no time in organising a suitable expedition. In the following month the Admiralty appointed an Arctic Committee to consider matters in reference to the proposed expedition, and their report was presented on the 4th ult. They consider that:—

"The scope and primary object of the expedition should be to attain the highest northern latitude, and, if possible, to reach the North Pole; and from winter quarters to explore the adjacent coasts within the reach of travelling parties. The limits of ship navigation should be confined within about the meridians of 20 deg. and 90 deg. of west longitude."

The committee give their reasons for preferring the route by Smith Sound. Its southern entrance, in the latitude of 78 deg., has been found free from ice by the several vessels which have visited it since 1852. Of late years the Sound has been penetrated for a considerable distance by American exploring expeditions—notably by Hall, who reached and wintered beyond the 81st parallel without much difficulty; and the vessels comprising these expeditions were far inferior in power and equipment to those which will compose the present. Smith Sound is known to have a continuous coast-line on each side up to the parallel of about 82 deg., the highest point yet reached, with comparatively well-determined points, where records of the progress of the expedition could be deposited and dépôts of provisions placed if necessary. There are likewise the Danish settlements on the west side of Greenland to fall back upon by boats, should the expedition be hard pushed, and the steam-whalers frequent a high latitude in Baffin's Bay every summer. This route, moreover, offers the best—indeed the only—promise of a continuous coast-line stretching far northwards, and upon this fact the prospect of reaching the Pole by travelling parties mainly depends. It is the only route, so far as our knowledge extends, where the operations of an expedition can be confined within such limits that succour would be reasonably certain of reaching it. Finally, animal life has been found to exist to a considerable extent in the highest latitude yet reached up Smith Sound—an advantage which cannot be over-estimated as regards the health and comfort of the crews; and, as a matter of fact, Esquimaux are found up to the entrance of Smith Sound, who appear to have a knowledge of regions to the northward, and it is possible that some of their race may be found to exist in a higher latitude than has yet been attained.

It is proposed that, in the first instance, the ships should proceed to Disco, in Greenland, whither fifty or sixty tons of coal should be sent in advance. Lyttelton Island is the point fixed upon for rendezvous. The general design of the voyage should be that:—

"While both ships would share as far as possible in the

objects of discovery and exploration, one must be so placed that she would not only serve for the crew of the other to fall back upon, but also the united crews could, without doubt, escape from her to the relief-ship at the entrance of Smith Sound, by means of their sledges and boats over the ice. Consequently, the second ship must not be carried northward of the 82nd parallel; such a position would secure this most important object, and also afford every prospect of exploration into very high latitudes."

Then come the recommendations regarding the main object of the expedition; and the committee say:—

"Having assured himself of the safety of his second ship, and increased his own crew by such portion of hers as he may deem necessary to enable him to accomplish a sledging attempt to reach the Pole, this being the main feature of his voyage, and also the exploration of his share of the coast-line extending northwards, the leader of the expedition should then push on northward, and explore by ship as much of the unknown area as the season and the state of the ice would permit. But it is not contemplated that the two ships should winter at a greater distance apart than about 200 miles; and the officer in command, if he advance with his ship beyond that point in 1875, should use his best endeavours to return within the 200 miles' distance; or the case may arise in which it may be even wise to rejoin his consort and unite their forces for exploration in the spring and summer of 1876. Should the advance-ship, after leaving her consort, carry continuous or nearly continuous land up to a high northern latitude, the officer in command should avail himself of opportunities to land small dépôts of provisions at intervals, with cairns and records already described, and also to deposit at the most northern station a dépôt of provisions and a boat for his spring travelling parties. In the absence of continuous land, it must not be lost sight of that sledge-travelling has never yet been found practicable over any considerable extent of uninclosed frozen sea, although conditions may be found to exist which would enable parties to travel for limited distances by sledge and boat operations combined, and for this purpose the best boats and sledges that can be devised have been supplied. The leader having increased his own crew by such portions of the crew of the second ship as he may deem necessary, it is expected that he will have at least six strong sledge parties and four dog-sledges. In early spring his sledge exploration will commence, and all these parties should be employed in the first instance to push out to the North Pole party (which should be provided with at least one boat) and upon return from this work, some weeks later, the parties for the exploration of the coast lines should be sent out."

The leader of the exploration is particularly cautioned as to giving instructions lest any separation between the parties should be a final one. He is to use his best endeavours to rejoin his consort in the navigable season of 1876, and in company with her return to England, provided his spring exploration has been reasonably successful. But, the committee add, in the event of another season being absolutely required to complete a reasonable amount of exploration, still it will be a matter for his careful consideration whether it would not be advisable that the advanced ship should fall back towards her consort from any advanced position she may have wintered at; and should it still remain doubtful whether a final retreat could be effected, the second ship might then be moved southward to such a position as would secure it. As to future proceedings the committee remark:—

"In 1877 the leader should be at full liberty to abandon his ship as early as convenient, if, in his opinion, the explorations of the preceding year had been final, or if from his experience of the navigable seasons of 1875-6 that her escape in 1877 would be doubtful; and he should so time his abandonment as to reach the relief-ship at the entrance of Smith Sound not later than the first week in September, 1877. In the event of his remaining out in the hope of extricating his own or, it may be, both ships, during the summer of 1877, he should consider the propriety of reducing his own or both crews to a minimum, sending away all that can be spared to the relief-ship at Lyttelton Island. In this case one or both ships would remain out for the winter of 1877, if unable to extricate themselves in the summer of that year, a contingency which is hardly possible. It is not desirable, under any circumstances, that a single ship should be left to winter in the Arctic regions. If one ship remains up Smith Sound, a second ship should remain at the rendezvous at its entrance."

In the summer of 1877 a relief or dépôt ship will be sent to Smith Sound, and she is to be found at the rendezvous not later than the last week in August of that year. In conclusion, the committee state that no minute surveys are necessary. "As a rule," they say, "the requirements of hydrography and geography will be amply provided for if the principal points discovered are determined with all the accuracy attainable, and the prominent features and general outline of the shores sketched in as faithfully as time and circumstances will admit, soundings being obtained when practicable."

The Danish Government, which has settlements on the coast of Greenland, has entered most warmly into the enterprise, and has promised to have sledge-drivers and dogs ready at the settlements when the expedition shall arrive. The American Government has also placed at their disposal the stores left by the *Polaris* at different points. Her Majesty's Government have obtained from Parliament a grant of £98,500 for the expenses of fitting out this expedition. A committee of experienced Arctic officers was formed, consisting of Admiral Richards, Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock, and Admiral Sherard Osborn. One of Her Majesty's ships, the *Alert*, has been pronounced by this committee to be in all respects fitted for the service, and she is being thoroughly overhauled at Portsmouth, under the superintendence of Sir Leopold M'Clintock. A whaling-vessel, the *Bloodhound*, has been also purchased and re-named the *Discovery*, and she also is being thoroughly refitted at Portsmouth. The *Alert* is to be the first ship, while the *Discovery* will not go further north than 82 deg., to be a dépôt ship. Mr. Ward Hunt, the First Lord of the Admiralty, last week assured the House of Commons that every pains had been taken to equip these ships in the best possible way, and to provide all that is necessary for success.

The Arctic ships *Alert* and *Discovery*, in dock at Portsmouth, are progressing in their external work most rapidly under the daily superintendence of Captain Nares and other officers; but it will be two or three months before they are ready to be put into commission. There is a great amount of work to be done to the internal fittings and arrangements of the ships to add to the comfort and security of the officers and crew. They have had their hulls doubled and bows strengthened, and will be out of dockyard hands by the end of April. Weights have been calculated so that the eventual displacement of the vessels has been ascertained. The proposal to heat them by hot-air bunks has been rejected, and open stoves will be used. Sledges are being built, and Sir Leopold M'Clintock is preparing a code of instructions for the expedition. The *Pandora*, which was one of the vessels named for the Arctic Expedition, but was condemned on survey, has been purchased from the Admiralty by Mr. Allan Young, a Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve, who will assume command of her, and accompany the *Discovery* and *Alert*. Mr.

Young served with Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock on board the *Fox* in the Franklin Search Expedition. It is stated that the expense of fitting out the *Pandora* will now be borne by Lady Franklin and Mr. Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald*, who paid for Mr. Stanley's expedition to find Dr. Livingstone in Africa.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

ELECTRIC INDUCTION.—THE LEYDEN JAR.

Professor Tyndall, in his fifth lecture on Electricity, given on Thursday week, continued his experimental illustrations of induction. He began by showing how the Leyden jar is charged. When the outer coating is connected with the earth and the inner coating with the electric machine the electricity poured into the jar by the machine acts inductively across the glass upon the outer coating, attracting the opposite electricity and repelling that of the same name to the earth. When the two oppositely electrified layers, separated by the glass, are brought together by means of a discharger, the discharge occurs in the form of a spark before contact is established. The escape of the repelled electricity was proved by the gold-leaf electroscope. The Professor then explained and exhibited Franklin's cascade battery. Instead of allowing the repelled electricity of the outer coating of a Leyden jar to escape, he employed it to charge a second jar, by which he charged a third, and so on through a series of jars. After stating that in the first form of the Leyden jar the hand of the operator formed the outer coating and the water the inner coating, Professor Tyndall showed that a complete jar might be formed by two hands separated by an insulator. Standing on an insulating-stool, with a sheet of vulcanised indiarubber covering his right hand, he clasped the left hand of his assistant, standing on the ground. When he laid his left hand upon the conductor of the active electric machine his right hand became the inner, and his assistant's left hand the outer, coating of a Leyden arrangement. On the two unclasped hands touching each other the jar was discharged, a strong shock was experienced, and a spark, which ignited a jet of gas, was obtained. The Professor also showed how other substances besides glass may be used as insulators. Thus, in the condenser dry air is employed. This apparatus consists of two plates of metal; one (the collecting plate) is insulated, the other (the condensing plate) uninsulated, with a layer of air between them. The nearer the plates of the condenser are to each other, and the thinner the glass of the Leyden jar, the more energetic is the condensation in both; and sometimes the glass is perforated by the electric discharge. The influence of the oppositely attractive coating was also well exhibited by sheets of tinfoil, block tin, and foolscap paper, the Professor being anxious to show with what cheap apparatus the most instructive experiments might be made. Having stated that, in a special case, Sir Charles Wheatstone had found the maximum duration of the electric spark to be the 24,000th part of a second, and that in general it is less than a millionth of a second, Professor Tyndall illustrated this rapidly. A circle divided into black and white sectors was rotated so quickly as to cause the sectors to blend into a uniform grey. When illuminated by an electric spark the rotating disc appeared motionless, with all its sectors revealed. A powerful spark passing through loose gunpowder scattered, but did not ignite it; but when a wet string, an imperfect conductor, was introduced, the discharge was retarded, and the powder fired. The lecture was concluded with experiments showing the action of the electric discharge on a partial vacuum, the Professor having stated that electricity does not pass through a true vacuum, and that it requires ponderable matter to carry it. He exhibited Cavendish's experiment with a double barometer-tube bent into the form of a horse-shoe; in the upper part of this flashes of light appeared when the electric discharge passed through it. A similar result was obtained with an air-pump receiver. The colours of the diffused light produced by the electric discharge in rarefied glass tubes was attributed to the residua of the gases or vapours which they had contained. A nitrogen residue gives a purple light, resembling the aurora borealis, which is attributed to the discharge of electricity through the attenuated nitrogen of the air.

DISSIPATION OF ENERGY.

Lord Rayleigh, M.A., F.R.S., began his discourse at the Friday evening meeting, on the 5th inst., by referring to the well-known law of the conservation of energy—that throughout the universe the sum of potential or possible energy and that of dynamic or actual energy is constant. He then adverted to the two great laws respecting the equivalence of heat and work propounded by Joule—that the amount of heat necessary to raise one pound of water one degree of temperature Fahrenheit is equal to that generated by a pound weight falling from a height of 772 ft. against the earth; and, conversely, that the amount of heat necessary to raise a pound of water one degree in temperature would, if all were applied mechanically, be competent to raise a pound weight 772 ft. high, or 772 lb. 1 ft. high. The first of these laws is well known and accepted; but the second, which, his Lordship said, is the more important, is often overlooked. Is heat ever converted into work? This question he considered and illustrated. Heat is only converted into work by being carried from a body of a higher temperature to one at a lower, and then only a small proportion of the whole heat so carried can be changed into work. Carnot, who first studied this subject, compared the mechanical capability of heat to that of water, stating that just as water on the same level can do no work, so neither can bodies at the same temperature. It is of more importance, Lord Rayleigh said, to recognise the necessity of this fall of temperature and ignore convertibility than the contrary. Work is more valuable than the so-called equivalent of heat. The laws of this change, studied by Clausius and Sir William Thomson, were then explained and illustrated by reference to the steam-engine and other machines by which heat is converted into work, in conformity with Carnot's principle. Two temperatures are necessary: a high temperature is of no more use than water at a high level would be without a fall. The range of temperature in the steam-engine varies from 250 deg. in the boiler to 80 deg. in the condenser, while that of the furnace is about 2000 deg., or more. The non-condensing engine is, strictly speaking, not a heat-engine at all, but may be treated as condensing at 212 deg. There is a small range without high pressure. In regard to the means for using work to raise heat, his Lordship referred to Kirk's and other freezing-machines as efficient because of the small range; and in respect to the question, can a fall of heat be employed to raise other heat without mechanical force? he referred to Leslie's experiments and Carré's machine. Heat, he then said, like water, may fall without doing any work, and this is constantly going on: there is a general tendency to dissipation, and an opportunity lost never recurs. This is highly important in an industrial point of view, and the prevention of dissipation should be a guide in the inventions for the economy of fuel. In Siemens's regenerating furnaces heat, by this means, is greatly economised. If all our heat could be converted into work, we need feel no anxiety about the exhaustion of our coal. Distillation has been effected with a very small

fall, and water at 32 deg. has been converted into ice at 32 deg. There is, however, a difficulty in using a large fall for one purpose; and the maximum range in the steam-engine gives only one quarter efficiency. For this two or more fluids might be used, and the waste heat of the blast furnace might be utilised for warming or drying, besides driving an engine, or for metallurgical purposes. The chemical bearings of this question were also considered and illustrated by experiments. Lord Rayleigh stated that unless an action is reversible there is dissipation, but there is often difficulty in saying how much. If a gas explodes, the heat generated, estimated as work, is generally taken; but this is not always correct. In order to form a sound opinion, we should know how much work must be done to undo the action. His Lordship then said:—"One word in conclusion on the ultimate result of the degradation of energy now in progress. To the eye of science, straining through the darkness for some faint indication on which it may rely, the universe is like a clock, whose beats we hear, and whose final running down cannot be indefinitely postponed. Though matter and what is called energy may remain indestructible, the present order of nature contains within itself the seeds of ultimate decay; and unless some change supervene, there is, it would seem, no escape from the sentence of utter torpor and stagnation." George Busk, Esq., F.R.S., treasurer and vice-president, was in the chair.

TIMES AND PLACES OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

Professor Clifford, in his second lecture, on Saturday last, after stating that he would define science as progress by a certain method—the application of past experience to new circumstances—proceeded to consider the conditions of Greece in the sixth century before Christ, which implies a vast antecedent history. He described Hippocrates as a true scientific physician, basing his practice on experience; using a temple as a hospital, and putting up in it tablets recording cases, treatment, and results. All this shows progress in architecture, metal-working, and the medical art, and a complete social structure, which may have come from Egypt, Assyria and Babylon, or India. Socrates, at the same time, discussing moral questions, implies centuries of social education; and his maxim that a good man is good for the State, shows perception of the tribal purpose which had hitherto worked unconsciously. The progress of inorganic science was exhibited in the manufacture of the tools of thought, the geometry of the Platonic school, and their application to astronomy; an exactness which may have come from architecture, the logic of Aristotle, and the formation of abstract conceptions, such as that concerning the soul and life. In regard to organic science, Professor Clifford observed that Greek medicine started from hygiene rather than from pathology. Hippocrates attended to the laws of health; and we know the high standard of Greek beauty. As to social and moral science, the replacement of oligarchy by tyrants allowed civic relations to develop social instincts, which ultimately produced democracy, with love of public order, stringent laws against personal violence, local independence, and the habit of co-operation. The Professor said that it is not astrue that the ancient idea was that the individual exists for the State, as the modern idea is that the State exists for the individual. In Greece, as now, the State was for the community. The individual existed for the State only under the later Roman Empire, and this destroyed it. Greek literature and art could only have been produced by men whose great aim was to do as well as they could that which they could do best. Stoicism represents the serious mind of Greece; but the coexistence of Epicureanism shows that self-improvement was an instinct, and would be included in the pursuit of pleasure. The campaigns of Alexander carried the Greek polity and culture from Egypt to India, and his wise measures produced a social order which survived his own and the succeeding empires, and formed the basis of modern polity. In Egypt, Ptolemy founded the museum of Alexandria with a library of 700,000 volumes, chemical laboratories, an astronomical observatory, botanical and zoological gardens, and a dissecting-room for anatomy. Mathematics were applied to physics. Euclid lectured on optics and harmonics; Archimedes taught mechanics and hydrostatics; Eratosthenes, geography; Hipparchus and Ptolemy, astronomy. The Roman empire contributed to spread culture in physical science, and developed the social condition of the people by letting the natural forces work, and by teaching Roman law. The break up was due to the loss of public spirit occasioned by fiscal extortion for a mercenary army, the suppression of municipal privileges, the disendowment of towns, and slavery. On the invasion of the barbarians science left Europe, except on the eastern area of Greek influence, whence it gradually proceeded to the countries conquered by the Arabs, by whom it was fostered and cultivated, and by whose agency it was restored again to Europe, under the patronage of Charlemagne.

AERIAL LOCOMOTION.

Professor A. H. Garrod began his third lecture on Animal Locomotion, on Tuesday last, by considering the flight of insects. The questions to be resolved were—what is the frequency of the movements of the wing? what are the successive positions which the wing occupies during its complete revolution? and how is the motive force which sustains and transports the body of the animal developed? The determination of the frequency of the movements of the wing by the sound produced (the acoustic method) he considered insufficient, since the note produced is varied by other influences besides the changes in the strokes. To our ear the tone rises as the insect approaches us, and falls as it retires. The graphic method of Marey gives a simple and precise solution. A sheet of smoked paper is stretched upon a cylinder which can be rapidly turned. The insect is held by the abdomen in a delicate pair of forceps, so that one of its wings brushes against the paper at every movement, and at each contact removes part of the black substance on the paper. Professor Garrod exhibited copies of tracings thus made by the wings of various insects, and explained how the number of movements in a second made by the following insects had been ascertained:—Common fly, 330; bee, 190; wasp, 110; dragon fly, 28; butterfly, 9. The tracings also showed that the two wings act simultaneously. The Professor then explained and illustrated the optical method of determining these movements; which is done by putting small pieces of gold leaf on the extremity of the wings of a wasp for instance, and throwing upon it a ray of sunlight, while the insect is executing the movements of flight. He thus showed how the illuminated points of the wing describe a very elongated figure 8. After various other illustrations, the Professor explained the structure of the insect, as consisting of head, thorax (to which the wings are attached), and abdomen; and he showed how exceedingly complex movements are produced by very simple means. The upward and downward motion, given by only two sets of muscles, are sufficient for successive acts, so well co-ordinated that the resistance of the air effects all the other movements. Amongst other interesting illustrations the Professor exhibited Marey's artificial insect, an apparatus showing the mechanism by which the resistance of the air, combined with the movements of the wings, produced propulsion. When the

wings of the model were set in motion, by means of an air-pump, both forward and upward flight were produced. An illustrated description of the bird's wing, contrasted with that of the insect, and compared with the human arm, concluded the lecture.

Dr. R. Liebreich will give a discourse on the Real and the Ideal in Portraiture, on Friday next, the 19th inst.

The Faraday Lecture of the Chemical Society (by Dr. A. W. Hofmann, on Liebig's Contributions to Experimental Chemistry) will be given at the Royal Institution on Thursday, the 18th inst., at eight p.m.

There will be no lectures during Passion and Easter weeks.

At the forty-fourth annual meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, held last Saturday, the first of the annual gold medals to be given for the best essay on a professional subject to be chosen by the council was awarded to Captain H. W. Hime, R.A., whose essay was adjudged to be the best out of seventy-nine sent in on the subject of "The Best Mode of Providing Recruits and Forming Reserves for the British Army, taking into consideration its Varied Duties in Peace and War." Mr. Gathorne Hardy was to have occupied the chair, but, being suddenly summoned to a Cabinet Council, the Under-Secretary of State, Lord Pembroke, ably filled his place. The adoption of the report was moved by Admiral Sir Alexander Milne and seconded by Major-General Sir John Adye; and amongst the subsequent speakers were Major-General Sir Frederick Chapman, Captain Scott, R.N., Lord Waveney, Major-General Sir E. Hodge, Admiral Sir F. Nicholson, Major-General Stephenson, and General Sir W. Codrington.

At the Royal Geographical Society's meeting, on Monday night, Mr. Clements Markham read a paper compiled from the journals of Lieutenant Cameron, R.N., of his exploration of the southern end of Lake Tanganyika, in Equatorial Africa, and his discovery of an outlet from the lake which he supposes to be the Lualaba or Congo. In the discussion which followed, the Rev. Horace Waller opposed the theory that this was the real outlet, and suggested the hypothesis that it would eventually be discovered to flow from the north-west shore, which has not yet been explored.

Mr. Clements Markham, the secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, and brother of the second in command to Captain Nares, gave a lecture on Thursday week evening at the London Institution on the forthcoming Arctic expedition. He described by means of large maps what has been done in previous years, what we are now going to attempt, and the reasons, deduced from long Arctic experience, why the exploration should prove a success.

FINE ARTS.

PALÆOTECNIC GALLERY.

Under the above learned title yet another art-exhibition has been opened in Bond-street. In a suite of handsome rooms, arranged and decorated with no ordinary taste, at No. 106, New Bond-street, Mr. R. Brookes has brought together a collection of pictures by old masters and deceased British artists, some of which are of an importance which rarely attaches to works in the hands of dealers. The chief attraction is an "Immaculate Conception" by Murillo, which must be ranked high among similar productions by the master. Though less elaborate in composition than the famous picture which was purchased for the Louvre for about £25,000, it is in better preservation. Its purity is attributed to its having been preserved in a chamber where the sun's rays could not reach it. The picture is stated to have been presented by Philip V. to Don Feliciano Mateos, with whose descendants, the Counts of Castilleja, it remained till it was given to Don José Guell y Rente, President of the Council of Ministers of the ex-Queen of Spain. From the Dowager Queen Christina herself Mr. Brookes purchased another fine Murillo here, "The Magdalen," in the painter's darker style, and a highly-interesting portrait attributed to Leonardo da Vinci, both of which were presented by Ferdinand VII. to the Queen on her marriage. The last is called "Mona Lisa;" but though it resembles in character the idealised picture in the Louvre, there is more of individual portraiture both in the head and costume. The modelling of the features and hands partakes, however, of the melting softness of Leonardo. Other remarkable portraits are those of "A Lady," by Velasquez, "from the Salamanca collection," with the portentous head-dress and stiff costume of the Court of Philip IV., a singularly stern, lifelike, half-length of "Emili di Verona," by Morando; and an admirable "portrait of a burgomaster," by Frank Hals, formerly, we believe, in Mr. Wilson's collection, exhibited at Brussels in 1873. A large "Annunciation" has more claim to be from the hand (principally) of Rubens than many school pictures with similar pretensions: it was lately in the Lubomirsk collection, Homberg. From the Barker sale there are a good example of Botticelli, and a picture with fine sentiment, which Mr. Barker assigned to Francia, but that is certainly of earlier date; together with the elaborately decorative and beautiful picture attributed at the same sale to Hemmelinck, or more properly Memling. There are pictures of more or less merit by minor masters of the northern and southern schools. Among the works by deceased British painters is the portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds, by himself, in his Academic robes, which was purchased at a recent auction from the family of the Marchioness of Thomond, Sir Joshua's niece, and should have been secured for the nation. The so-long-ignored Norwich school is well represented in a masterly panorama of "Yarmouth from Gorleston," by G. Vincent, and in less important works by other painters of the school. There are, besides, several pieces of very clever modern decorative sculpture, by Clesinger, Carlier, Carrier, and others, particularly a colossal "Bronze Peacock Resting on a Marble Urn," by Cornu, for which the artist deservedly received the order of the Legion of Honour.

NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The spring exhibition at this gallery, in Old Bond-street, does not surpass, if it attains to, the comparatively high level of the last winter exhibition; but it is as widely representative of the various schools of living painters, English and Continental. Choice works will be found among the smaller contributions, though of not sufficient importance to demand detailed notice; and there are, perhaps, fewer contributions below mediocrity than on any former occasion. "A Cairo Fruit-Girl" (56), by Mr. F. Goodall, R.A.—modelled with all the artist's knowledge and refinement, and quite monumental in its dignity of design—is the most complete work by an English artist. There are, however, examples by Messrs. Frith, R.A., J. Sant, R.A., W. Linnell, Birket Foster, H. Dawson, sen., F. Danby, and other well-known English painters. Mr. Danby's lake scene, entitled "The Evening Hour" (66)—the northern reach of Ulswater, we believe, with Helvellyn in the distance—has all the sentiment of his finest water-colour drawings. "In the Wood" (79), by W. Linnell, has an open-air freshness and freedom from conventionality which marks a distinct element of originality among the usual characteristics of the Linnell

family. Mr. J. Muckley's groups of "Rhododendrons" (146) and fruit, "For the Banquet" (105), are, for purity of colour and delicacy of handling, unapproached in our school. "Scotch Sheep and Lambs" (111), by W. Watson; "Old Letters" (108), by D. W. Wynfield; "Powder-Hulk of Woolwich" (28), by H. T. Dawson, jun.; "A Herring-Boat Coming In," by E. Hume; a hunting-scene by E. M. Trappes; seapieces by J. H. Sampson; "The Zechinen See" (130), an Alpine view, by Sydney Hodges; "Her First Ball" (83), by R. Hillingford; "A Backwater on the Thames—Moonlight" (8), by G. F. Teniswood; coast scenes by the brothers Wylie, moonlight pictures by F. W. Meyer, and works by J. Webb, T. J. Barker, A. W. Bayes, J. Nieman, W. H. Borrow, A. Ludovici, J. E. Clayton, J. Hayllar, W. Luker, and other English artists, are likewise entitled to commendation. The painters of the Belgian and Dutch schools are, as usual, in force. A post of honour is justly assigned to Van Luppen's view of a ravine in the Ardennes, a large and noble picture remarkable (like two smaller works) for luminosity and aerial perspective. By the extraordinarily versatile painter Professor Charles Verlat there is a picture, painted with a decision and fire not unworthy of Velasquez, of a pig and donkey (119), a replica of one of the series of paintings with which the Antwerp artists have decorated the spacious and handsome concert-room of the Cercle Artistique in that city. Over the animals in the original (but turned into English in the Bond-street version) are the legends, "Glouton et Paresseux, Sobre et Laborieux," and the picture is understood to have a broadly humorous application to the two classes who founded the Cercle, the one being richards who eat the dinners but did no work, the other poor artists and litterateurs who laboured hard to organise the society without fee or reward. "The Rehearsal" (153), a monk and acolyte chanting, by A. Robert, is distinguished by masterly draughtsmanship and the perfect truth of the shadow tones on the flesh. Two pictures of ability, but one a mistake in subject, by Van der Ouderan; "The Return from Fishing" (7), by J. Verhas; a view in Delft (128), by F. Stroobant; an artistically treated "Twilight in Norway" (175), by A. Wust; a sea-piece (159), by T. Weber; a small picture of "Ploughing" (27), by J. Maris, exquisitely true to nature in its effect of light struggling through a shower; another little gem full of sentiment, by P. Sadec, of a Schevening fisherwife and child watching a boat while "Still in Sight" (60), and pictures by De Haas, C. Springer, M. Ten Kate, Van Borselen, Burgers, and Philippeau are other good examples of the same schools. One of the drollest and most characteristic works in the collection is that of a negro nursing a refractory baby (34), by N. Gysis; but, as we propose to engrave this picture, we may have another opportunity of describing it. There are several excellent landscapes by the Munich painters, Professor A. Lier, J. Wopfner, and C. Mali, which form a novel element at this gallery. Other German artists—particularly J. Leister, R. Paulsen, F. Meyerheim, and F. Heimerdinger—contribute figure-pictures and still-life of merit.

Among works by French painters are a capital interior by Fichel (64), a pleasing child-subject by Dargelas (176), and landscapes by Bouverie. By Italian painters are a charming head of a girl, called "The Rose" (82), by A. Bonifazi; a "Shepherdess of the Abruzzi" (57), by Michetti, slight, but deliciously artistic; "The Proposal" (39), by Simoni; and two pictures, peculiarly original, by Itomako. Last, but not least in point of merit, are two intensely characteristic Spanish subjects by J. Yimenez—"Washerwomen Quarrelling" (158), and "Carlist Priests Reading the *Esperanza*" (166)—i.e., the Carlist newspaper so called.

THE BURLINGTON GALLERY.

This gallery, in Piccadilly, has opened with a collection of water-colour drawings of Alpine, Eastern, Norwegian, and other subjects, and with, as a *pièce de résistance*, a large oil-painting of "Snowdon in Winter" as seen at sunrise after a snow-storm from above Capel Curig, the whole by Mr. Elijah Watson. We can but acknowledge the industry with which the painter keeps this little gallery so well garnished, and the ready tact and skill which he displays in presenting a great diversity of scenes under a taking aspect. We also appreciate the sympathy with the sublime in nature that is evinced by the very choice of subject; yet we cannot be insensible to a growing artificiality of treatment—to a palpable aim at catching the popular eye by exaggeration of local colour and the effects of light, snow, and clouds. We are more sensible of this in a familiar theme, such as that of Snowdon, where the devices for effect are obviously scenic and melodramatic. The proportions of the mountain, and even the details of form, seem to us not quite faithful to fact; the texture of the far-off peaks is scarcely discriminated from that of the foreground; the purple and other prismatic tints are not accounted for by the colour of the mountain itself nor by the condition of the atmosphere; whilst the separation of the summit from the middle distance by drifting snow and mist fails of due impressiveness, apart from the frequent repetition of the same effect in other works. Some of the larger drawings are less open to these objections; but more soundness, solidity, and moderation in the colour gradations are still desirable.

At a recent meeting of the St. Pancras guardians, the Rev. W. R. Arrowsmith, of Old St. Pancras, brought up a report from a committee appointed to visit the Asylum for Imbeciles at Leavesden, and stated that among the inmates of the asylum chargeable to the parish was an old soldier, who was 102 years of age, and had fought at the Battle of Waterloo.

The Reports of the British Government Commissioners upon the Vienna Universal Exhibition of 1873 fill four volumes of bluebooks lately presented to both Houses of Parliament. Among the most useful and interesting papers in this collection, to an English reader, are the report of Mr. William Robinson, Special Commissioner for the British Colonies, upon the situation, resources, and products of the distant provinces of our empire; that of Professor Archer, upon the imports of raw materials in our foreign and colonial trade; those upon machinery, engines, and tools, by several competent observers; Mr. Henry Vizetelly's report on the wines and beers of all countries; and that of Mr. S. Phillips Bevan, on food products. In the agricultural department, also, there is a report by Lieut. T. R. Anstey, R. E., upon the international horse and cattle shows, and the quality of various breeds of oxen, sheep, and pigs. Translations are furnished, also, of those portions of the Austrian official reports which refer to objects contributed by any British exhibitors; and a list of these is given, with the prizes and medals awarded to them. Besides these articles of more especial interest to our countrymen, there are several others, descriptive of the general plan and arrangements of the Vienna Exhibition, which are worthy of preservation. One of these is the minute and accurate description, by Mr. Hugh Willoughby Sweny, of the pavilions and other buildings in the park around the Exhibition Palace. The four volumes, altogether, contain a large mass of recent and valuable information upon matters of commercial and industrial importance. Mr. Philip Cunliffe Owen, secretary to the Royal Commission, is deservedly commended for his services to British interests upon that occasion.



CAPTAIN BOYTON'S VOYAGE FROM WESTMINSTER TO GREENWICH.



THE LATE J. B. PHILIP, SCULPTOR.



THE LATE MR. A. E. MARGARY.



MERCHANT TAYLORS' NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS, CHARTERHOUSE.

THE BOYTON LIFE-DRESS.

Our first mention of Captain Paul Boyton, of the New Jersey Life-Saving Service, Atlantic City, was in October last, when he jumped overboard from the American steam-ship, and after remaining in the sea seven hours, and drifting some miles along the Irish coast, was cast ashore high and dry at Trefaska Bight, near Skibbereen, and next day made his way to Cork. He has saved many lives along the American seaboard, where he has been stationed. The dress in which he accomplishes these feats, though known by his name, is really the invention of Mr. C. S. Merriman, of New York. Captain Boyton's mission is to introduce it into Europe. Since he came from America he has exhibited his powers of flotation in the dress on many occasions and in various waters, those of Cork Harbour, Kingstown Harbour, Dublin Bay, the Liffey, and the Thames, making a voyage from Wapping to Lambeth, and lastly from Westminster to Greenwich. His object is to get the life-saving dress adopted by the Arctic Expedition, the National Life-Boat Institution, and the Royal Humane Society as adjuncts to their present apparatus. For this purpose exhibitions have been given by Captain Boyton at the Paddington Baths, Queen's-road, Bayswater. Mr. Plimsoll, M.P., has taken an active interest in the invention. The United States Government, after giving the dress a year's trial, have ordered 4000 of them for their naval service. It is supplied for constant use in the American Life-Saving Service.

An experiment of a practical character was made with the Boyton life-dress on Saturday last. Captain Boyton, accompanied by two other gentlemen, made a trip down the Thames from Westminster to Greenwich. Captain Boyton's companions were Lieutenant Morgan and Mr. Willis, a surgeon. Each was equipped in a Boyton life-dress. The party left Westminster Bridge at half-past two o'clock, at once taking to the water. Captain Boyton's friends and several scientific gentlemen were on board one of the Woolwich steam-boats, which the company had arranged should accompany the expedition. The aquatic trip excited great interest; the north side of Westminster Bridge and the whole line of the Thames Embankment were crowded with spectators. The three voyagers were accompanied by a large fleet of small boats. The Boyton life-dress consists of a solid india-rubber tunic, with headpiece and gloves attached, and a pair of pantaloons terminating in boots. It is secured with a watertight joint at the waist. The wearer is rendered buoyant by the inflation of five air-chambers. The headpiece has a small opening, which only exposes his eyes, nose, and mouth. On this occasion Captain Boyton took in tow an india-rubber canoe and a large tin canister or floating magazine. The former contained a supply of rockets and signal lights; the latter, which has a close-fitting lid, some working tools and a stock of provisions and cigars, with an axe suspended from it. Each gentleman had a socket strapped to one foot, in which he carried a flag, Captain Boyton flying the American, Lieutenant Morgan the English, and Mr. Willis the Irish colours. As soon as the party were afloat, Captain Boyton fired a series of signal rockets. This was repeated at intervals on the way down to Greenwich. The tide was in favour of the voyagers, and they were assisted by canoe paddles, of which each had one. The expedition continued its way down the river, the steamer calling at the various piers and receiving a fresh accession of passengers. In the Pool Captain Boyton showed the manner in which a life-line could be carried from shore to a ship. He received the end of the line from his brother, who was on board the steamer. Aided by his paddle, he carried the line a long distance across the river to a barge, which represented the vessel in distress. After this Captain Boyton and his two companions partook of a luncheon, including bottled beer, carried in their magazine; fresh cigars were lighted, and they continued their course. Greenwich Hospital was reached at a quarter before five, the time occupied having been two hours and a quarter, the distance travelled upwards of seven miles. It was no speed test, as many stoppages were made on the way down. At Greenwich a large concourse of people awaited the three voyagers, who were enthusiastically received. They proceeded to the Ship Hotel, where further explanations respecting the dress and its capabilities were afforded. The voyagers were not in any respect the worse for their two hours' immersion and their exertions in paddling, although it was a cold, raw day. This point was especially noted by Mr. Willis, the medical gentleman of the party. He took his own temperature, from beneath the tongue, at starting and at the finish. At starting he found it to be 99 deg., rather above the normal temperature of the body, but this was accounted for by the slight excitement consequent upon the occasion. The temperature at the finish he found to be 100 deg.; at no time did he experience any sensible reduction. Mr. Willis had only once previously tried the dress, and that was in the Paddington Baths, while Lieutenant Morgan had never had it on before. The experiment satisfactorily establishes the value of the Boyton life-dress in many respects, and the ease with which various operations can be carried on in water by the wearer suggests its applicability to the purposes of fishing, shooting, and exploring. Its capabilities on a rocky and dangerous coast and in a rough sea have not yet been demonstrated in England. It is Captain Boyton's intention to make a voyage from Dover to Calais as soon as his arrangements will permit. Altogether, the experiments were as successful as they were interesting. They were succeeded by a private dinner at the Ship Hotel.

Admiral Whish, one of the vice-presidents of the Royal Naval School, New-cross, has given it £50, this being his third contribution to the same amount.

A resolution was passed by the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, on Monday, objecting to the Bankers' Act Amendment Bill as invidious in its intended operation. It was held that the Government only should deal with the question, and that the bill was a retrograde step in legislation.

The Rev. Dr. Brette, of Christ's Hospital, was on Saturday last installed Worshipful Master of the Thames Valley Freemasons' Lodge, at the Ship Hotel, Halliford, in presence of a distinguished company, which included several Grand and Provincial Grand Officers of England.

The Chambers of Commerce have, at Mr. Disraeli's suggestion, laid before the right hon. gentleman memorials from the associated chambers generally, and from the Manchester chamber in particular, embodying their views relative to the India Museum, which they desire should be made "a really efficient institution for the development of our commercial intercourse with the many millions of India and Central Asia."

The first annual meeting of the Scottish Disestablishment Association was held in Edinburgh, on Monday. It was stated that a new constitution had been adopted, with a view of enabling Free Churchmen and Liberationists to co-operate in a movement for the disestablishment of the Scotch Church. The constitution, which desires to have regard to life interests, was adopted, and resolutions were passed in favour of the objects of the association.

THE LATE MR. J. B. PHILIP.

We had, last week, to announce the death, from bronchitis, at Merton Lodge, Chelsea, of Mr. John Birnie Philip, the sculptor, at the age of fifty. Among his public works were the podium of the Prince Consort's Memorial in Hyde Park, representing Architecture and Sculpture, consisting of eighty-seven lifesize figures; also the figures representing Geology, Geometry, Rhetoric, and Philosophy. He executed the reredos at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and eight of the statues in the Royal Gallery of the Houses of Parliament. He also contributed a series of works for the decoration of the new Foreign Office, including the colossal statue of her Majesty on the façade. In the provinces he executed statues of Richard Oastler, at Bradford, and of Robert Hall, at Leicester. At the time of his death he was engaged on a statue of Colonel Akroyd, M.P. for Halifax, and in works on a large scale in the application of terra-cotta to architectural and artistic purposes. Mr. Philip has expressed a wish that Signor Fucigna, who for many years was an esteemed assistant, should complete the numerous commissions in hand. Of Mr. Philip's value as an artist his works will speak, while his singular modesty and manly gentleness and kindness to all can never be forgotten by his large circle of friends. He leaves a widow and seven children. At Brompton Cemetery, where he was buried on Monday, there was an assemblage of nearly 300 persons comprising names well known in art and literature. The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, of Ebury-street, Eaton-square.

THE LATE MR. MARGARY.

It was our painful office, in presenting last week a map and description of the projected routes for traffic between Western China and India beyond the Ganges, to announce the death of Mr. Augustus Raymond Margary, by a barbarous murder. That gentleman proceeded from Shanghai at the end of August last with instructions from Mr. Wade, the British Minister at Peking, to the extreme western borders of China, there to await the arrival of Colonel Horace Browne with his exploring party, consisting of four officers and many native followers, who were expected from Calcutta, through Moulemein and Bamo, to endeavour to cross the difficult region between the Shan mountains and Yung-Chang, in search of a new commercial route between India and China. The circumstances occasioned some anxiety, as the King of Burmah was unable to guarantee their safety from a marauding chief and his gang. Later news informed us that this young traveller, Mr. Margary, had pushed on single-handed (having only his native writer and one or two domestics with him) and had passed through Yunnan to Tali-fu. Mr. Margary had thence made his way over mountain and valley, and had safely reached the northern town of Bamo, in Burmah. We next learnt that Colonel Browne had arrived at that place, where Mr. Margary had joined him. The expedition had proceeded some distance on the road from Bamo to Tali-fu, when it was attacked by the Chinese, and Mr. Margary was killed. He had gone on, with five Chinese servants, a few miles in advance of Colonel Browne's party. It was at a place called Mauwine, in Chinese territory, that Mr. Margary was encountered by the advanced guard of a force of 3000 men, sent by the Chinese Governor of Momien (or Tengye-Chow) to attack the English, notwithstanding a safe-conduct given by the provincial government of Yunnan. That country, which is inhabited by the Mohammedan Panthays, was lately reconquered for the Chinese Empire. The head of Mr. Margary was stuck up, in barbarous triumph, over the wall of the neighbouring town.

A portrait of this gentleman is now presented. He was a son of Major-General H. J. Margary, R.E., formerly of the Bombay Army. He had been in the service of the Foreign Office eight years in the Consular establishment in China. In 1872 he received the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society, and was honoured by her Majesty the Queen with the decoration of the "Albert medal of the first class" for his gallant conduct, with Mr. John Dodd, a British merchant at Formosa, in rescuing, at the risk of their own lives, the crews of two vessels wrecked in the great typhoon off Kelung Harbour, Aug. 9, 1871. Upon another occasion, when a student interpreter at Peking, he saved the life of a nephew of Prince Bismarck, the great Prime Minister of Prussia, at the risk of his own life. Mr. Margary was but twenty-eight years of age. His portrait is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL.

The new buildings of this school, in Rutland-place, at the north-east corner of Charterhouse-square, Aldersgate, are now finished. They cover the ground formerly occupied by the "Gown Boys' Hall" and the old "Writing School" of the Charterhouse, with the northern half of the cloisters, and part of the Head Master's house, in which his boarders resided. The latter is worked in with the new buildings and brought forward to the line of the cloister. The buildings are plain and substantial; they blend the Gothic with the Classical style, and are of red brick with stone facings. The central or main block is two stories high, surmounted by a roof of lofty pitch. In the basement is a chemical class-room, with lavatories, and an apartment for the heating apparatus. On the first floor, at the top of a wide stone staircase, over the two school-rooms and the entrance-hall, is a magnificent apartment called the hall, which serves as the great school-room; over this rises a spire upwards of 40 ft. above the roof. The valuable library belonging to the Merchant Taylors' School is accommodated in a separate apartment at the north corner of the block. In the rear, on the site of the Gown Boys' Infirmary and matron's residence, is a spacious lecture-theatre. The new buildings are from the design of Mr. Ianson, architect to the Merchant Taylors' Company; the contractors are Messrs. Brown and Robinson, of Worship-street. The residence of the Head Master, Dr. Baker, is that formerly occupied by the second master of the Charterhouse, at the corner of Rutland-place. The buildings at the rear are altered in such a way as to afford dining accommodation "between schools" to the day scholars. A handsome new entrance to the school and playground is built in Rutland-place, close to what used to be the day-boys' door. The number of boys the new buildings will accommodate is about 500. The Lower Green or Wilderness, as it used to be called, having been sold for building purposes, the playground of Merchant Taylors' boys is the Upper Green of the former Carthusian occupants, which comprises about four acres. It is arranged that the new school buildings shall be opened on April 6, when the Prince of Wales is expected to be present.

The *Standard* states that the report which has been recently put in circulation to the effect that the Earl of Dudley had recovered the jewels which were lost at Paddington station in December last is entirely without foundation, and that no clue has been obtained to any of the missing property.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR A. RAMSAY, BART.

Sir Alexander Ramsay, third Baronet, of Balmain, in the county of Kincardine, died, on the 3rd inst., at his residence, Cheltenham. He was born May 26, 1813, the eldest son of Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart. (whom he succeeded in 1852), by Jane, his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of J. Russell, Esq., of Blackhall. In early life he was a Lieutenant in the 85th Foot, and sat in Parliament for Rothdale from 1857 to 1859. Sir Alexander was J.P. for the county of Gloucester, and J.P. and D.L. for Kincardineshire. He married, Dec. 29, 1835, Ellen Matilda, eldest daughter of John Entwistle, Esq., of Foxholes, in the county of Lancaster, and leaves, with three other sons and a daughter, an eldest son and successor, now Sir Alexander Entwistle Ramsay, Bart., D.L., who was born in 1837, and married, in 1863, Octavia, youngest daughter of Thomas Haugh, Esq., of Elm Hall, near Liverpool. The Ramsays of Balmain, descended from Sir John Ramsay, of Balmain and Fasque, created Lord Bothwell, and Barons of Nova Scotia in 1625, became extinct in the male line in 1830, when the estates devolved on Sir Alexander, the last Baronet's nephew, Alexander Burnet, Esq., who assumed the name of Ramsay, and was himself made a Baronet. His grandson is the Baronet whose decease we record.

SIR HOPE GRANT.

General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., Colonel of the 9th Lancers, one of the most distinguished officers in the annals of modern Eastern warfare, died, on the 7th inst., at the residence of his niece, Baroness Gray. He was born July 22, 1808, the youngest son of the late Francis Grant, Esq., of Kilgraston and Pitcaithly, in the county of Perth, by Anne, his wife, eldest daughter of Robert Oliphant, Esq., of Rossie, Postmaster-General of Scotland, and was consequently brother of Sir Francis Grant, the president of the Royal Academy. Entering the Army as Cornet in 1826, he rose, through a series of gallant and eminent services, to the rank of General in 1872. He was with the 9th Lancers at Sobraon in 1846, commanded the regiment during the Punjab campaign, including the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat; and in 1859 received the thanks of Parliament for his "eminent services in India" during the mutinies, and again, in 1860, for "the distinguished skill, zeal, and intrepidity" which he had displayed in command of the forces in China. From 1861 to 1865 he was Commander-in-Chief at Madras, and Quartermaster-General at headquarters from 1865 to 1870, when he was given the command of the camp at Aldershot. He married, in 1847, Helen, eldest daughter of Benjamin Taylor, Esq., formerly Chief Judge at Agra. Sir Hope Grant's portrait will appear next week.

SIR ARTHUR HELPS.

Sir Arthur Helps, K.C.B., D.C.L., Clerk of the Privy Council, died, on the 7th inst., after a short illness. In him her Majesty has lost a tried and faithful servant, and the public a genial and accomplished litterateur. He was born in 1817, the son of Thomas Helps, Esq., of Balham-hill, Surrey, and received his education at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; and, after having served as Private Secretary to Lord Montague, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and subsequently to Lord Morpeth, when Chief Secretary for Ireland, was appointed Clerk of the Privy Council in 1859. His principal literary works are "Friends in Council," "Companions of my Solitude," "Animals and their Masters," "The Spanish Conquest of America," "Essays Written in the Intervals of Business," "Brevia," "Thoughts on Government." He was made C.B. in 1871 and K.C.B. in 1872. Sir Arthur was married to the daughter of the late Captain Edward Fuller. We hope to be able to give Sir Arthur Helps's portrait next week.

ADMIRAL SIR H. KELLETT, K.C.B.

Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Kellett, K.C.B., died, on the 1st inst., at his residence, Clonacody House, in the county of Tipperary, in his sixty-ninth year. This gallant officer, the son of the late John Dalton Kellett, Esq., of Clonacody, entered the Royal Navy at the age of fourteen, and soon distinguished himself on the West Coast of Africa in "cutting out" slavers. In the first Chinese war he commanded the *Starling*, and, under Lord Gough, was in charge of the Naval Brigade. Kellett was next dispatched in search of Sir John Franklin, in the Arctic Expeditions, in the second of which, when commanding the *Resolute*, he displayed most signal fortitude and daring. Subsequently he served on the China and Mediterranean stations, and, for his long and active services, was created K.C.B. in 1869.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR R. BIRCH.

Lieutenant-General Sir Richard J. Holwell Birch, K.C.B., late Military Secretary to the Government of India, died at Venice on the 25th ult. He served at Maharajpore in 1843, and throughout the campaign of the Sutlej in 1845-6, also the campaign of the Punjab in 1848-9; and was made successively Major and Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet and a Companion of the Order of the Bath for his services in the field. He served the office of Judge Advocate-General from 1841 to 1854, when he was appointed secretary to the Government of India in the military department. For his civil services he was made, in 1860, a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. He attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in December, 1861, and retired from the Indian army in the following year.

MAJOR-GENERAL APTHORP.

Major-General East Apthorp, C.B., formerly of the Madras army, died on the 3rd inst. He distinguished himself during the Indian mutiny, and in recognition of his services was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He obtained his first commission in the East India Company's service in 1820, and retired in December, 1861.

SIR E. SMIRKE.

Sir Edward Smirke died, on the 4th inst., at his residence, 18, Thurlow-square, in the eightieth year of his age. He was son of Robert Smirke, Esq., A.R.A., and brother of Sir Robert Smirke, the late distinguished architect. After graduating at St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1816, and M.A. 1820, he was called to the Bar in 1820, and was successively Solicitor-General and Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales within the Duchy of Cornwall. He held also the office of Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, and on his retirement in 1870 received the honour of knighthood. He married, in 1838, Miss Harriet Amelia Neill.

SIR G. GURNEY.

Sir Goldsworthy Gurney died last week at Reeds, near Bude, in Cornwall, at the age of eighty-two. Sir G. Gurney was well known among scientific men in connection with his endeavours to adapt steam to ordinary traffic on the highways, for his oxyhydrogen lime light, and his invention for the extinction of choke-damp in coal-mines. He was the inventor of several articles of domestic use, and was employed for many years to light and ventilate the Houses of Parliament.

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LADIES' ABDOMINAL BELTS. 7s 6d.; Rupture Trusses, 4s. 6d.; Moe-Main Truss, no steel springs, 12s. 6d.; Ody's Truss, 7s. 6d. Female attends ladies. Illustrations four stamps.—MILLIKIN and LAWLEY, 168, Strand.

RAILWAY and NIGHT CONVENIENCES. 10s. 6d.; Ladies' ditto, 15s. 6d.; Rupture Trusses, 4s. 6d.; Cotes's Trusses, 7s. 6d.; Infants' Trusses. Illustrations 4 stamps. Female attends ladies.—MILLIKIN and LAWLEY, 168, Strand.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS. for Varicose Veins and Weakness, 5s.; Knee Caps; Leggings, Anklets, 3s. 6d.; 4s. 6d.; Anal Truss, immediately relieving piles, 12s. 6d. Illustrations 4 stamps.—MILLIKIN and LAWLEY, 168, Strand.

EDUCATION. Superior, Blackheath, near London (established 1840), for YOUNG LADIES. Terms, £35 to £40, inclusive, under the best masters. Home comforts. Address S., care of Mr. Udell, Dartmouth-row, Blackheath.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—An ELECTION to FOUR ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS—two of £50 a year, one of £30, and one of £20—will be held on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1875.—Apply to the Bursar, Badley College, Abingdon.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.
Provide against the losses that follow by taking a Policy AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS, of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY. Offices—64, Cornhill; and 10, Regent-street. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

BATHS, 10A, ARGYLL-PLACE, REGENT-STREET, W.; and ARGYLL BATHS, 5, NEW BROAD-STREET, CITY.

THE PALM-MALL.
This RESTAURANT is removed to more Spacious and Commodious Premises, 14, Regent-street, Waterloo-place (embracing the late Gallery of Illustration, which is now available for Regimental Dinners and similar parties). Entrance to Private Rooms in Carlton-street, adjacent.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very CREAM OF IRISH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the Red Seal, Pink Label, and Cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky." Wholesale—20, Great Titchfield-st., Oxford-st., W.

HOOPER'S BRIGHTON SELTZER, 4s. per Dozen. Of the principal Chemists and Wine Merchants. Wholesale and Export of the Manufacturers—Hooper and Company, 7, Pall-mall East, London.

McCALL'S CELEBRATED PAYSANDU ON TONGUES. In Tins, ready for Immediate Use. Sold by Grocers and Provision Merchants in the United Kingdom.

IMPROVED and ECONOMIC COOKERY.
Use LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT as "stock" for Beef-Ten, Soups, Made Dishes, and Sauces. Gives fine flavour and great strength. Invariably adopted in households when fairly tried. Caution.—Genuine only with Baron Liebig's Facsimile across Label.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Perfection of Prepared Cocoa. One trial will establish its excellence.

MARAVILLA COCOA combines every high quality in an unequalled degree. The best beverage for Invalids and Dyspeptics.

MARAVILLA COCOA.
The "Globe" says:—"TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success, and supercedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others." Sold, in tinned packets only, by all Grocers. TAYLOR BROTHERS, London, Sole Proprietors.

CHOCOLAT MENIER for BREAKFAST.
Sold in 1 lb. Packets and 1 lb. Packets.

CHOCOLAT MENIER for LUNCHEON.
Sold in Boxes.

THE FACTORY OF NOISIEL-SUR-MARNE (the largest of its kind in the world) makes annually 12,000,000 lb. of Chocolate Menier (more than is made by the whole of the English manufacturers, including cocoa, &c.). The Sales are in—
France and Colonies 10,000,000
England and Colonies 1,400,000
Turkey, Principality, and Greece 150,000
United States, North America 135,000
Mexico and Central America 77,000
South America 38,500
Spain and Portugal 30,700
Belgium and Holland 68,800
Other countries 12,000,000

The Custom duties on Cocoa and Sugar and Vanilla paid by Menier to the French Government during the last twelve months amount to £180,000; in England the whole of the duty paid on Cocoa for twelve months is below £30,000.

CHOCOLAT MENIER is made with Cocoa and Sugar only. The introduction by English makers of farinaceous matters, such as Starch, Arrowroot, Corn-Flour, &c., for the purpose of thickening in the mixtures called "Cocoa," has prevented the English public from appreciating the real qualities of the Cocoa Beans mixed with Sugar only and from adopting "Chocolate" more generally, instead of tea or coffee, for Breakfast.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.—When you buy Chocolate, ask for Menier's, and see that you get it. Each packet or box, and the Chocolate itself, bears the name "Menier." Other inferior kinds are often substituted.—London Warehouse, Southwark-street and Worcester-street, Borough.

VIENNA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The "Medal for Progress" has been awarded to J. S. FRY and SONS, Manufacturers of the celebrated Caracas Cocoa.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE and COCOA.
The award of the "Medal for Progress" at the Vienna Exhibition is a fresh proof of the high position assigned to the firm by a competent Jury.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard. "The Caracas cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air, Edited by Dr. Hassall. Nine Prize Medals awarded to J. S. Fry and Sons.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA, Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder. Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Pronounced by the Faculty "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible, Beverage for BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all climates. Requires no cooking. A teaspoonful to a breakfast cup, costing a halfpenny. Samples gratis. In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers. H. Schweitzer and Co., 10, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the "Civil Service Gazette."
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in packets (in tins for abroad), labelled JAMES EPPS and CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle-street; and 120, Piccadilly. Works, Euston-road and Camden Town, London. New York, Smith and Vanderbeek, 45 and 47, Park-place.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS, as supplied to THE ROYAL NURSERIES, and containing the HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NOURISHMENT in the most Digestible and convenient form. SAVORY and MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London, and all Chemists.

THE JAVA CLOTH, a new, useful, and inexpensive Black Dress Material (alike on both sides) pronounced to be the best yet introduced. £1 6s. 6d. the FULL-GOWN PIECE. Made expressly for PETER ROBINSON, and can only be obtained at his Court and General Mourning Warehouse, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street, London.

A GOOD BLACK SILK FOR £3 10s.
for 14 yards (Dégové); any length cut.
For a Sample Pattern send to PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256 to 262, Regent-street, London.

GOOD BLACK SILK DRESSES.
GREAT FALL IN THE PRICES.
A fresh and large importation from Lyons of excellent wearing qualities, at 3s. 11d., 4s. 9d., 5s. 6d., and 5s. 9d.; formerly sold at 1s. 6d. per yard higher. Superb Silks at 6s., and up to 10s. 9d., considerably less than formerly. The above are the cheapest and best value offered for many years.
For Patterns, be sure to address as follows:—PETER ROBINSON, MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256 to 262, Regent-street, London. An advantage given by taking a whole piece.

THE FASHIONABLE FRENCH CACHEMIRE TABLER JACKET and POLONAISE, Handsomely Beaded and Embroidered, at 23s., 25s., and 3s. and upwards, to the most Exquisitely Beautiful Specimens. At PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE.

URGENT MOURNING.
"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or TELEGRAM," MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on approval—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.

MOURNING FOR THE HOUSEHOLD is supplied Extremely Cheap by PETER ROBINSON.
Servants' Bonnets from 10s. 6d.
Cotton Dresses 4s. 11d.
Ditto, made up complete 15s. 6d.
Stuff Dresses from 10s. 6d.
Ditto, made up complete £1 5s. 6d.
Cloth Jackets 15s. 6d.
Shawls from 7s. 9d.
Each article being specially good at the price.
Or the Suits complete can be supplied for 2½s. and up to 5s.

UNSPOTTING CRAPE, at 4s. 6d.
Also in the widest width, at 7s. 11d., and up to the richest quality. The Patent Albert Crape, from 1s. 6d. At PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Regent-street.

DENNIS STEPHENS and CO., No. 121, REGENT-STREET. NEW SPRING PATTERNS NOW READY.

SANS RIVALE.—"Of all the Black Silks introduced into the English market, whether imported from the Continent or manufactured in England, those sold by Messrs. DENNIS STEPHENS and CO., of 121, Regent-street, bear the palm, and deservedly so. Their special make, which is appropriately called SANS RIVALE, is the manufacture of an eminent Lyons House, for which the enterprising Proprietors of the Japanese Alpaca are appointed the sole agents."—Morning Post and Home Journal, May 13, 1874.
Prices from 3s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per yard. Patterns post-free.

OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE.
JAPANESE SILKS.—We have provided the most charming Shades of Dark and Light Blue Silks, 18 in. wide, 1s. 11d. per yard; 24 in., 2s. 11d. per yard. Also 100 other choice colourings.

ZEPHYR CLOTH.—In choosing a Spring Dress Ladies frequently experience a difficulty in deciding upon the material, because, if it is pretty, it frequently happens that either it is not durable or it is too light, or too dark, or too thin, &c. In introducing the Zephyr Cloth to our patrons we can confidently assert that the many evils incidental to Spring materials are all avoided in this novel and useful cloth. It is new, it is pretty, it is not too light, it is not too thin, it is reversible—in short, it possesses every good quality without one bad one, and those who buy them will find we have not used any superlative language in speaking of it. 27 in. wide, 3s. 3d. per yard.

PURE ALPACA.—This Alpaca requires the aid of the microscope to distinguish it from those usually sold at 1s. 11d. per yard. It is perfectly astonishing how such highly-finished goods can be manufactured for so low a price. 28 in. wide, 1s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.

JACCA CHECKS.—Checks of various sizes will be very fashionable this spring. For young ladies' wear, these Silk Warp Jacca Checks will be much in request, as they are very simple-looking and pretty. 27 in. wide, 2s. 1½d. per yard. Patterns free.

CHECKED CARMELITES.—Pretty Spring Textures, perfectly imitating the French goods which cost three times the money, the difference being scarcely perceptible to the uninitiated. 28 inches wide, 1s. 3d. per yard. Patterns free.

SPRING WASHING FABRICS.—Their name is legion; therefore, as all are extremely cheap and pretty, it would be impossible to make any special selections; but we cannot refrain from drawing attention to the Canvas Cloths, the Andorinkas, "which is a great novelty," and the enormous variety in Galatee Stripes and Checks, Batistes, also the beautiful Satteen Damasks and Foulardines, which this season outvie anything of the kind which has been introduced. These textures measure 32 inches wide, and vary from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per yard.

EVENING DRESS FABRICS.—Gaze de Chambay, 1s. per yard, a splendid Stock to choose from; Paris Gauze, 7½d. per yard, an enormous variety; Black Grenadines, from 6d. to 4s. a yard, an endless variety; Tulle, 7½d. a yard, lovely shades.

PRINT DEPARTMENT.—D. S. and Co.
beg to inform their Customers they have received their first Consignment of New Spring Prints in all the Newest Patterns. Width 32 in., price 6½d. per yard. Patterns free. GREAT NOVELTIES IN NEW FRENCH FOULARD CAMBRICS.

DENNIS STEPHENS and CO., 121, REGENT-STREET. Patterns free.

NEW SPRING DRESSES.—Just purchased, a Manufacturer's Stock of ALPACA LUSTRES, at an extraordinarily cheap rate, and now offering at 4s. 11d. the Dress, or 7½d. per yard, any length, wide width. New Goods; beautiful shades; very smart material. Patterns free. JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

NOVELTIES for LADIES' MORNING COSTUMES.
New Galatee Checks and Stripes .. 9d. per yard.
New Oxford Shirtings 9s. 10½d. "
New Castalia Cloth 1s. 0½d. "
New French Cambrics 9s. 11d. the Dress.
SPECIALTIES.—Indian Long-whisk for Ladies and Children's Wear, 6s. 3d. per dozen yards. Black Russell Cord, 3d. per yard under price—price 1s. 3d. per yard.
SELLING OFF.—Two Small Parcels of Washing Tussore. Lot 1.—Plain, price 6½d. per yard. Lot 2.—Stripes, price 4½d. per yard.
Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

BRIDES and BRIDESMAIDS are invited to inspect, at CAPER, SON, and CO.'S Warehouses, the various qualities and designs in Underclothing, Silks, Fancy Dress Materials, Costumes, Millinery, Mantles, Sheetings, Towellings, Tablelinen, Blankets, Quilts, and all similar requisites for personal as well as for household use. These articles are all made up on the premises, and Ladies can select at the counters their Silks, Linens, Laces, Madeira Works, Longcloths, and other fabrics, before they are sent to the various work-rooms.
Lists, with Prices, on application to CAPER, SON, and CO., Gracechurch-street, and Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING-HILL, W.

SPRING SEASON, 1875.

Being now in a position to notify to my Patrons that my SPRING SHOW OF NEW GOODS IS READY FOR INSPECTION, having completed all my Early Purchases, including some very large Foreign Parcels, I desire to announce that my Stock, which is renowned for its completeness and extent, is considerably larger than usual this season, owing to the enormous demand, which I find constantly increasing.

COMPLETE SETS OF PATTERNS sent post-free to all parts of the globe.

IMPERIAL BLACK SILKS.
BLACK SILKS .. Imperial make .. 4s. 11d. per yard
BLACK SILKS .. Bonnet's .. 4s. 11d. "
BLACK SILKS .. Rich Lyons .. 5s. 11d. "
RICH LYONS CORDED SILK, 6s. 11d., 8s. 11d., 10s. 11d. "

SPECIAL NOTICE.
If possible to keep pace with the increasing demand for this most charming texture, and to prevent delay and disappointment in the execution of orders, for the future I shall hold an enormous Stock in this my Specialty.

DANISH SILK-FINISHED TINTED ALPACAS (as worn by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales), pronounced by competent judges to be simply lovely. One Hundred other Choice Shades, any length cut, 1s. 11d. per yard; 28 inches wide.

HALF A GUINEA for a SILK DRESS.
Ladies who purchased my extraordinary Black and White Striped Japanese Silks of last year can have a similar article this season at 10½d. per yard.

ONE SHILLING per YARD, COLOURED STRIPED JAPANESE SILKS.—I am now offering a Manufacturer's Stock of these Silks at this fabulous price, and trust every Lady who reads this advertisement will write for patterns. CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.

SATIN CASHMERE.
A perfect marvel of weaving ingenuity. The proprietors of this exquisite material tell me it has taken two clever mechanicians some months perfecting the machinery used in its manufacture. Certainly everyone who sees it must confess it is extremely beautiful, and must fully compensate for all the trouble used in its invention. Ladies who may purchase it will find its appearance does not in any way detract from its good qualities, both being equally perfect, which cannot be said of many articles of dress. 27 inches wide, 3s. 3d. per yard.

ONE SHILLING PER YARD.
At this most moderate price I have made a successful contract of a Summer Checked Cloth of Norwich manufacture, the wear of which is guaranteed, and is remarkably cheap and pretty. 28 inches wide.

BEN TREVIE.
An extremely pretty light Fancy Tweed, most suitable for summer excursions and travelling purposes, resisting the weather as well as a waterproof Tweed, without the ugly appearance appertaining to that material. Chiefly in dark heather mixtures and grey shades. 28 inches wide. 13½d. per yard.

BAHAMA CHECKS.
These handsome stylish-looking goods may, at first, strike many ladies as being rather large patterns for making up well. The two cloths "plain and checked," should be used in one costume, and when well arranged the tout ensemble is particularly handsome. 28 inches wide. 1s. 9d. per yard.

POLO TWEEDS.
For early spring dresses. This is a washable Tweed, and some extremely pretty checks will be found in this set of patterns. Ladies will do well to choose, at least, one dress from this series, for useful and economical morning wear. 28 inches wide. 1s. 6d. per yard.

FRENCH TWILLED BEIGES.
Most ladies are acquainted with the class of material called by the French "Beige." The Cloth I advertise under the above heading is only different from the original manufacture by being twilled, and also much finer and lighter than those worn during the cold weather. A very nice range of grey shades will be found in this set of patterns. 27 inches wide. 1s. 3½d. per yard.

ROWETTA CHECKS and STRIPES.
A kind of Basket Cloth. An imitation of a very expensive French fabric, most effective in appearance, and will wash and wear equally as well as the Galatee, to which they are very similar in colourings. 36 inches wide. 1s. per yard.

NEW PRINTS
always make a fresh and pretty Morning Dress, at a price beneath consideration. No lady could pass over my beautiful assortment of Patterns without at least making one selection from them. They are irresistibly pretty. 6½d. per yard. 28 inches wide.
Complete Sets of Patterns forwarded to all parts of the globe same day as receipt of Order.

CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING-HILL, W.

THE NEW REGISTERED DESIGN in COSTUMES and OVERSKIRTS for 1875, marked H. S. and S., London.—To Ladies in Town or Country, ask for the NEW REGISTERED COSTUME and OVERSKIRT, the latest novelty for the Season. All Shades. Reasonable in price. To be had of all Silkmongers and Drapers.
None genuine unless stamped—H. S. and S., London.

RAMPOOR CHUDDAH SHAWLS.
HALLING, PEARCE, and STONE, having purchased a quantity of the Shawls, in White and Colours, at the last Indian Sale, are now OFFERING THEM MUCH BELOW THE USUAL PRICE. They are full size (4 yards by 2 yards), and recommended for their extreme lightness, softness, and durability. Waterloo House, Cockspur-street and Pall-mall East.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX, £20 to £250. Illustrated List post-free. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

BABY LINEN SET for £20.
Baby Linen Set for £5 5s.
Baby Linen Set for £3 3s.
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

SWISS EMBROIDERY WORK.
Patterns post-free. Elegant Designs, commencing 3d. per yard. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

ROUND SHOULDERS and STOOPING HABITS Cured by Dr. CHANDLER'S CHEST-EXPANDING BRACE, for both sexes. It assists growth, and produces a handsome figure.—66, Berners-st., W. Illustrations sent.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.
PULVERMACH'S PATENT GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS, BELTS, BATTERIES, RECENTLY IMPROVED. Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris and other Medical Authorities in England and abroad.

The remarkable efficacy of these self-applicable Voltaic arrangements is so widely known that, in contradistinction to those unprincipled advertisers who publish statements solely on their own authority, Mr. Pulvermacher need only refer to the statements of others, comprising many great authorities, whose unimpeachable testimonies in favour of the marvellous curative power of his Medico-Galvanic system are too numerous for insertion here. These are compiled in the pamphlet, "Galvanism, Nature's Chief Restorer of Impaired Vital Energy," sent post-free for three stamps. This mass of evidence is supplemented by the following paragraph recently found in the standard work (p. 76, 1867) of John King, M.D., Clinical Professor of Obstetrics at Cincinnati:—"These Chains are very useful in many nervous disorders: Muscular Debility, Aphonia, Rheumatism, Hemiplegia, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Dropsical Liver, Paralysis (Bladder), Chorea, Impotence, Amenorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Writer's Cramp, Hysterical Cramps, Spinal Paralysis, Neuralgia, Spinal Irritation, Stiff Joints, Nervous Debility, Constipation, Loss of Taste, Hysterical Paralysis, Deafness (Nervous), Loss of Smell, &c."

For further information and price-lists apply to J. L. PULVERMACH'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 124, Regent-street, London, W.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—Mr. G. H. JONES, DENTAL SURGEON, 57, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, guarantees to remove any painful adaptation of improved prize-medal Teeth. Sets from 5s. to 30s.; Single Teeth from 6s. to 1 guinea.



THE INUNDATION.

BY JAN VERHAS.